FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BCP DAILY INTERVIEWS USSR DELEGATE TO CSCE

AU091134 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Interview of Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs and leader of the Soviet delegation to the Madrid conference, by Nencho Khranov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO special reporter--in Madrid, date not given]

[Text] Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs and leader of the Soviet delegation to the Madrid conference, is an exceptionally busy man. He is virtually besieged by journalists in the periods between the meetings and talks. Nevertheless, he found time to clarify the Soviet position on the work and tasks of the Madrid conference for RABOTNICHESKO DELO readers.

The regular plenary session has just ended and Comrade Leonid Ilichev is sitting in front of me in one corner of the Palace of Congresses, reiterating the developments which had taken place during the session. He is smoking nervously. Comrade Ilichev is one of the noted diplomats of the Leninist school. He is struggling to implement the peace-loving course of the CPSU and USSR and is participating in many struggles for peace, security and cooperation among nations. Now, in Madrid, while heading the Soviet delegation, he is working tirelessly so that the conference can leave a lasting trace in the process of European detente.

I direct my first question to Comrade Ilichev:

Question: In your opinion, what position must the Madrid conference take in its efforts to defend and develop the process of detente?

Answer: When we met during the first stage of the Madrid conference, I noted that two tendencies had developed. These are two approaches toward solving the vitally important issues of strengthening European security and developing cooperation.

Now the first stage is behind us. The second stage has started, and it is entirely different from the first one. The delegates have already submitted more than 80 proposals, and discussion about them has already begun at the plenary meetings as well as within the auxiliary organs. Despite the fact that the positions of the Warsaw Pact member countries are in principle different from those of the NATO member countries, one can nevertheless say that businesslike discussion of the proposals has started in the auxiliary organs.

The proposals of the Western countries have characteristic--many of them do not conform to the Helsinki agreements, and some attempts to revise several of the Final Act principles are noticeable. Of course, all this is to the benefit of the Western countries and harms the socialist countries.

Question: What tendencies are evident at the plenary sessions?

Answer: As far as the plenary sessions are concerned, the U.S. delegation has already tried, during the first meetings, to again introduce elements of confrontation and create the atmosphere which was characteristic of the conference's first stage.

This position is also characteristic of the English and Dutch delegations. They are bringing up issues which have nothing to do with the Madrid conference or are of secondary importance.

Question: What is the characteristic line of the position of the delegates of the fraternal socialist countries?

Answer: The delegations of the socialist countries are calmly and with well-grounded arguments defending the proposals introduced by them until now.

We consider as the central issue convening a conference on military detente and disarmament. As you know, a proposal to this effect was submitted by the People's Republic of Poland, and it reflects the position of all Warsaw Pact member countries. The merits and advantages of the Polish proposal are as follows: It is a constructive and realistic proposal which is not aimed against the interests of a third party or any party at all. It does not pose any preconditions and is open for discussion and proposals by all participant countries.

I would also like to specially mention the statement of the Bulgarian delegation which both outlined the advantages of the Polish proposal in detail and successfully resisted attempts to push the Madrid conference backwards.

Question: Comrade Ilichev, how do you visualize the future work at Madrid's Palace of Congresses?

Answer: It is absolutely obvious that the Madrid conference is taking place in a complex international situation. The delegations of the fraternal socialist countries are facing very serious, complex and tense work aimed at producing positive results at the Madrid conference's second stage.

As far as the Soviet delegation is concerned, and the delegations of all socialist countries for that matter, we are optimistic and consider it possible to reach positive results. The European peoples are expecting such results.

Europe needs peace and security, and the voice of the European peoples must be heard here at the European conference. Everything must be done so that the European people live in peace and security and develop their political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki agreements. In short, our work is continuing. We realize that difficulties must be overcome and we understand our responsibility, but we also want to reach positive results.

Please convey to RABOTNICHESKO DELO readers our most sincere greetings from Madrid. Assure them that the delegations of the socialist countries will do everything possible to give a new impulse to political and military detente, and thus to ensure Europe's peaceful and calm future.

I thanked Comrade Ilichev from the bottom of my heart for these greetings, and wished him good health and high spirits in solving the complex but noble tasks here together with the other Soviet diplomats and the representatives of socialist diplomacy.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE ON MEDITERRANEAN

AU071405 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Feb (AGERPRES)--Romania's representative set forth in the working group dwelling on questions of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean his country's conception on the indivisibility of detente, peace and security questions, pointing in that context to the importance Romania attaches to regional accords and understandings as forms of promoting general peace and security. He voiced support to the constructive ideas incorporated in other proposals under debate such as promotion of peace and security in the Mediterranean, endorsement of the recommendations in the report of the government experts group of Valletta of 1979, development of cooperation in sea transport in the Mediterranean, organization of further meetings of the participating states on Mediterranean cooperation and other fields of mutually advantageous cooperation among the participating states. In this string of ideas the speaker highlighted the positive character of the proposal advanced by Malta which stipulates the recognition by the Madrid meeting of that country's neutrality status pointing to the important role of the neutral and nonaligned countries in the international life, the CSCE included, in the efforts made for overcoming the division of the continent into military and other kinds of blocs, in the building of a united Europe on the basis of strict observance of each people's inalienable rights.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM PRESENTS AWARD TO HOXHA'S WIFE

AU072041 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Summary] Acting on the proposal of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and in accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor to AWP Central Committee member Nexhmije Hoxha on the occasion of her 60th birthday, with the citation: "For her distinguished contribution as a party leader and organizer in the struggle for national and social liberation of the Albanian people and the construction of the new socialist Albania; for her consistent revolutionary activity and the fulfillment of tasks entrusted to her by the party in various sectors; for her merit in developing education and culture and the progress of our new science, particularly in the field of social studies; for her unstinted effort in the communist education of the masses, the strengthening of the people's unity around the party and the strengthening of the people's power; and for loyalty to the cause of the revolution and communism, for her determined struggle in defense of the party's line against the internal and external enemies of the party and people, and for her defense of Marxism-Leninism against all trends of modern revisionism."

A ceremony was held this morning at the premises of the People's Assembly, at which the high decoration was awarded to Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies. "The ceremony was attended by Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Kadri Hasbiu, Manush Myftiu, Hekuran Isai, Rita Marko, and Simon Stefani; Myslim Peza and Shefqet Peci, deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; members of the AWP Central Committee, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of the government; leaders of mass organizations and various institutions, members of the Academy of Sciences, staff members of Tirana University and of the higher party school; members of the staff of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, officials of the AWP Central Committee, leaders of party and state organs of Tirana District; members of Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha's family and relatives, and other guests."

Comrade Haxhi Lleshi delivered a speech on the occasion. He outlined Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha's revolutionary activity as a communist and her important role and contribution in the national liberation struggle. He then presented the decoration of Hero of Socialist Labor.

In her reply, Nexhmije Hoxha expressed her thanks for the great honor, stating that "the high appreciation and the decoration are deserved primarily by the party, which gave us the rifle and the beacon, which taught us how to fight and work for the ideals of the people and the homeland, and which turned our dreams into reality."

Comrade Mehmet Shehu proposed a toast in honor of Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha saying that "she is a distinguished communist militant who made a valuable contribution to the party's history during the national liberation struggle and continues to do so in the present day."

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRANCE IN PARIS

AU051954 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] A document on trade between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of France was signed in Paris on 4 February 1981. The document was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Muzafer Ahmati and on the French side by Dufourcq, director of the European Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ceremony was attended by members of both delegations, as well as by Misto Treska, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the Republic of France.

PARTY DAILY'S ATANASOV REVIEWS SITUATION IN POLAND

AU101010 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 7 February carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article by Atanas Atanasov entitled: "International Review," dealing with the situation in Poland. This situation is described as "difficult, complicated and dangerous for the people and the country." Dwelling on the economic difficulties of the country, Atanasov points out that strikes are continuing, and blames the Solidarity trade union for its ambition to play the role of a "second power" in Poland. Despite the fact that the majority of workers are against the initiatives of Solidarity, the leaders of this trade union are arbitrarily interrupting work and threatening those who remain at their posts, the author of the article points out. Atanasov thinks such actions are interpreted in a different manner by different social circles in Poland, but he is convinced that any decent "communist, socialist, or progressive democrat" cannot help being concerned about the possible consequences of such actions for the country and people. As to the so-called "innovations" about which Solidarity leaders are talking so much, Atanasov says:

"For the enemies of socialism, innovation means erosion of and undermining the existing socialist system. It means a subversive attack against the PZPR position as a leading force in Polish society." Atanasov explains that the slogans used by Solidarity, such as "social jutice," "democracy" and "equal opportunities" are acceptable to the majority of people, but they serve quite different goals, aimed at creating anarchy and chaos within the country.

According to Atanasov, strikes cannot be an effective and suitable weapon of the workers in a socialist society, since, in the long run, strikes are directed against the state and against the people themselves. "According to general opinion, the strikes in Poland cannot but exacerbate even more the already extremely tense socioeconomic crisis in that country," Atanasov notes. He adds that "nowhere in the world and at no time whatsoever has anarchy been the mother of law and order." The author further points out that not only the subversive forces within the country, but also the imperialist forces abroad, such as NATO, the FRG revanchists, Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and others are interested in creating chaos and anarchy in Poland.

Praising the activities of the PZPR and its leaders, the author quotes from a recent Kania speech at the ninth PZPR plenum, in which the Polish party leader criticizes the gross violations of the Leninist norms of party life which occurred in the past, which weakened the party from a political and ideological point of view. Therefore, the PZPR leaders insist on socialist innovation by the party on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles, Atanasov states.

The author of the article points out the energetic efforts of the PZPR leadership in preparing the forthcoming party congress in Poland, and emphasizes the fact that the party is making these preparations with the active participation of the low echelons and basic party organizations. He says the PZPR is conducting a lively dialogue with the workers class and people which will certainly prove useful for the process of innovation on a socialist basis.

Atanasov adds that economic reforms in Poland are among the most important prerequisites for positive innovation, and that these reforms will serve the "liquidation of existing deformations in the functioning of the economic system." He stresses that the reform will contribute to a "development in accordance with the principles of democratic self-management of workers collectives, involving an incomparably greater independence of enterprises."

In closing his "review" on the Polish situation, Atanasov remarks: "In these difficult moments socialist Poland is not alone. It enjoys the trust, understanding and support of the fraternal socialist countries, of all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world. This is so because Poland has been and will always remain a socialist state, a sound link in the family of the socialist community."

COMMUNIQUE ON AGRARIAN DELEGATION VISIT TO POLAND

AU092100 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 3 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

["Text" of communique on visit to Poland of a Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BNAU) delegation led by Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, marshal of the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland, a delegation of the BNAU led by Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited the People's Republic of Poland on 28 and 29 January 1981.

Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, received Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council. A detailed and friendly talk took place between them.

Cordial greetings and sincere wishes for further success in building socialism in Poland were conveyed to Comrade Stanislaw Kania on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. The firm and steady support of the entire Bulgarian people for the efforts of the fraternal Polish people, led by the PZPR, to reach further success in the country's socialist construction were expressed during the talk.

BNAU secretary Petur Tanchev met with ZSL Supreme Committee chairman Stanislaw Gucwa. They had a detailed talk on the state of and prospects for further strengthening cooperation between the two oldest peasants parties in Europe. The significance of the close cooperation between the BNAU and ZSL in the struggle to assert the policy of peace and cooperation among nations and detente was stressed during the meeting.

The BNAU delegation met the presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

During the talks which took place detailed mutual information was exchanged on the basic issues which are now concentrating the efforts of the two fraternal countries, and on the participation of the two peasants parties in implementing the noble cause of reaching new and even higher peaks in our countries' socialist construction. It was stressed that the two countries' firmly belonging to the socialist community's strong family is the basis of these achievements. The comprehensive cooperation and socialist economic integration in the CEMA framework and the worthy contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Pact's power allowed the people's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland to further increase the level of their achievements in the political, economic, social, cultural and all other areas of social life.

The BNAU highly evaluated the successes which have been reached in all areas of sociopolical life in People's Poland under the leadership of the PZPR. The historic results of the working people's efforts in developing the socialist social system were highly evaluated. The ZSL has a worthy place in this nationwide cause.

The BNAU attributes great significance to the peace-loving foreign policy of Poland in the international arena which contributes considerably to strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world.

The two sides unanimously stressed in their talks that the People's Republic of Poland has been, is and will be an integral part of the united family of the fraternal socialist countries. It was also stressed that the communists, the workers class, the ZSL members and the working people of fraternal Poland will be able to overcome the difficulties which have emerged in the present complex situation and will decisively stop the dangerous activity of the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary elements aimed at subverting the foundations of the socialist system ensuring further development of the country along the road of socialism.

The ZSL values highly the great historic achievements of Bulgaria in building the developed socialist society. In this context the remarkable successes of socialism in the Bulgarian villages were especially stressed.

The BCP led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has historic merit in all this. In close collaboration with the BNAU, the BCP turned the once underdeveloped Bulgaria into a developed industrial-agrarian state. The close and fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the BNAU and their joint activity during the last 50 years were a primary factor in this process.

The ZSL praised the successes in building the developed socialist society and the exceptionally beneficial peaceful role which the People's Republic of Bulgaria now has in the Balkans in creating and maintaining an atmosphere of goodneighborliness, friendship, understanding and cooperation in this region.

The two fraternal peasants parties once again expressed their unreserved loyalty to their alliances with the BCP and the PZPR.

The BNAU and the ZSL declare that they will further develop and perfect their traditional friendship and close cooperation, which has had such an important part in the ascending evolution of the comprehensive relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland in the past. This is even more important now, when we enter the ninth decade of our century, a decade which reveals even brighter prospects for elevating our mutual relations to an even higher stage and filling them with new, even richer contents in the name of the permanent progress of the Bulgarian and Polish peoples.

During the exchange of opinions the BNAU and ZSL expressed their concern with the deterioration of the present international situation. The imperialist forces are trying to impose on mankind a dangerous arms race and especially a nuclear arms race, thus seeking to alter the existing balance of power in their favor.

However, the malicious acts of those forces are doomed to fail. The USSR and the socialist community countries will never allow a change in the principles of equality and equal security. Simultaneously, stemming from the great and real danger posed by the nuclear potential which has been accumulated, they have always stressed that peace is the only sensible alternative for mankind. Simultaneously, they have never stopped their activity for its preservation and defense. The political negotiations and practical measures for disarmament, detente and ensuring a clear and peaceful sky for the peoples are in the center of the problem of solving the complex present situation.

The Polish initiative on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament, which is supported by the Warsaw Pact, and the proposal to hold this important conference in Warsaw during the current year has an exceptionally important role in this context. Consolidating the Helsinki spirit requires that the Madrid meeting end with positive results. It is also necessary to reach progress in the Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and arms in Central Europe.

The BNAU and the ZSL will continue their joint efforts and coordinated activity to mobilize and activate the world democratic agrarian movement in the struggle to consolidate the policy of peace, security, detente and social progress. The existing very close cooperation between the BNAU and the ZSL, which has a fruitful and positive influence on their international activity, is very useful in this context.

As a result of the profound exchange of opinions on topics of interest to the BNAU and the ZSL, they worked out, coordinated and adopted a declaration which regulates the principles and forms of further strengthening and enriching the cooperation between the two parties for the period of 1980-85.

Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, officially invited Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and marshal of the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland, to visit Bulgaria.

The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The exact date of the visit will be coordinated later on.

Warsaw, 29 January 1981.

COMMENTATORS SCORE U.S. ANTI-SOVIET 'CAMPAIGN'

AU091218 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 4 Feb 81 p 4

[Petur Kalchev article: "Resisting Slander"]

[Text] The world's nations are following, with deep concern, U.S. policy which is showing tendencies of intensifying international tension. The recently developed, unbridled and slanderous campaign against the USSR is a brutal confirmation of this course. The first statements of leading figures of Washington's new administration set the tone of this course. These statements conform to the words of cold war supporters.

With the aggressive anti-Sovietism which characterises this campaign, lies connecting the Soviet Union with "international terrorism," and almost presenting the USSR as its champion, are being disseminated. The TASS declaration which was published yesterday issued a worthy, strong and convincing answer to these absurd lies. The declaration points out that the malicious political subversion cannot but evoke indignation and logical protest among the Soviet people. This is also the world public's reaction--disagreement and condemnation of Washington's inadmissible tone toward the USSR, and its unfounded attacks.

The USSR is a country which has always and consistently opposed terrorism by conducting a peace-loving policy. Therefore, the assertions on Soviet "participation" in terrorism are false and absurd.

Still, what are the goals of the authors of this slanderous campaign? Obviously, to stain the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and kindle the fire of the anti-Soviet psychosis, which has been developed by the circles of the firm militaristic course across the ocean, so that the myth about the Soviet threat could be "strengthened."

Simultaneously, by placing terrorism and the lawful struggle of peoples for national, economic and social liberation under the same common denominator, the organizers of the campaign are trying to distort the essence of the national liberation struggle. Ignoring the deep processes which have taken place in the world and especially in the developing countries, which have overthrown colonial dependence, Washington is declaring a "crusade" against the national liberation forces and movements. Thus the newly developed "theoreticians of terrorism" are looking for an excuse for imperialistic intervention in the internal affairs of other states, and especially where the reactionary regimes have been shaken.

All this is taking place because everybody knows who supports the reactionary regimes. It is no secret that when mass terror is being used in this or that part of the world, the traces always lead to the CIA and the United States. The world has not yet forgotten U.S. imperialism's crimes in the war against Vietnam, and the recent support of the Nicaraguan dictatorship. Now U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador is being expanded, so that the pro-American junta survives and the patriotic movement of the people of El Salvador is smashed.

The campaign against the USSR revolving around "international terrorism," which Washington has developed, reveals the U.S. intention to impose its will on all parts of the world. This is a dangerous course which leads toward exacerbating the international situation and intensifying the arms race. This is a course of overt provocation against all those who cherish peace and international detente, and will meet with their resistance.

U.S. Interference Abroad

AU101057 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 3 February carries on page 5 about 4,000 words of short news items, reports and quotations from foreign media, under the headline: "American Imperialism--a Source of Violence, Aggression and Terrorism." They are preceded by a 350-word unattributed, introductory note, entitled "The Philosophy of Slander" which denounces the anti-Soviet campaign of the new U.S. Administration, with special reference to the slander about the "existence of some imaginary 'center' of international terrorism situated in the Soviet Union." This campaign only serves to conceal the fact that the U.S. agencies, such as the CIA and FBI, are actually sources of terrorism, of numerous assassinations and sinister plots, as well as of gross interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, the commentary states.

Short quotations from foreign media (East European as well as Western countries) expressing shock at the statements made by Ronald Reagan and the members of his administration, especially General Haig, about the Soviet Union follow the commentary. In addition to this, various facts about U.S. "gross interference" and participation in conspiracies and plots against democratic governments and leaders in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East going back to the times of Lumumba, Mossadeq and Allende are carried. The TASS statement published on 2 February against the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed in the United States is also reported under the title "Washington Is Adopting a Dangerous, Malicious, Political Diversion."

TRADE UNION TALKS WITH SFRY BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU091740 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Official talks began in Sofia today between a Bulgarian trade union delegation headed by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council, and a Yugoslav trade union delegation headed by Miran Potrc, president of the Council of Federal Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

Experience and information were exchanged in a friendly atmosphere on the work of trade unions in both countries.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PUNISHES FOODSTUFFS VIOLATORS

AU092116 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] At its session today the Council of Ministers discussed the question of ensuring the production of traditional Bulgarian foodstuffs, such as onions, cabbage, potatoes, garlic, beans, lentils, and other vegetables in quantities ensuring the full satisfaction of the population's needs this year.

Because of a lag that has been allowed to occur in implementing this task, the Council of Ministers drew the attention of the National Agroindustrial Union leadership and of the executive committees of okrug people's councils to the problem.

Ivan Tonev and Filip Ishpekov, deputy chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council have been punished in this connection. The same applies of Ivan Vachkov and Pencho Khadhiminchev, deputy chairmen of the Sofia Okrug and Turgovishte Okrug agroindustrial unions. Nikola Chanov, general manager of the Bulgarplod State Economic Trust, and Marin Petranski, general manager of the Scientific-Production Hybrid Seeds and Sowing Materials Union, have also been punished. Instructions were issued to overcome the lag by prompt measures.

The question of stopping the violations of normative regulations in the distribution of housing was also discussed. The government instructed the executive committees of okrug and municipal people's councils to take strict measures to eliminate violations and to hold all those guilty of such violations responsible.

The people's control organs and other institutions are instructed to exert strict control over violations [words indistinct].

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS 'CRITICAL SITUATION' IN POLAND

AU091305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Feb 81 p 7

[CTK, "ZR"-attributed Warsaw dispatch: "End of the Strike in Bielsko-Biala"]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 February--According to reports coming from Poland, the strike in Bielsko-Biala that was provoked by the so-called Independent Trade Unions Solidarity there ended on Friday. According to those reports, the strike ended after an agreement was concluded between the strikers and a government commission led by Jozef Kepa, minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment. At the same time, the preparations for a general strike which Solidarity wanted to carry out in Bielsko-Biala next week were called off.

The voivodship in southern Poland has been paralyzed for almost 2 weeks by a strike of 120 plants there. An ADN commentary referred to Bielsko-Biala as the center from which the attacks against the PZPR and people's power, aimed at spreading anarchy and chaos, are being conducted. As the AP agency has noted, the strike in that voivodship has cost the Polish economy more than Z2.5 billion. The specific content of the agreement between the government and Walesa's trade unions is not yet known but--as Polish radio has announced--Premier Pinkowski is to deal again with the resignation of certain people as demanded by Solidarity.

That also transpires from a declaration by Lech Walesa, who allegedly promised that he would stay in Bielsko as long as the strikers' demand--the recall of the voivodship's four ranking officials--is not met.

Representatives of Walesa's trade unions stated that the final part of the negotiations was attended by Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate.

A critical situation persists in other parts of Poland as well. In Jelenia Gora, where negotiations between a government commission and the strike committee have been broken off, a general strike was proclaimed for Monday 9 February.

Activists of the antisocialist Worker's Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR), together with the rightwing group in the leadership of Walesa's trade unions, are continuing their political provocations. For instance, members of Solidarity have broken into the building of the PLOMIENIE magazine because they disliked its relevations of the antisocialist forces' heckling activity. In Rzeszow, the "strike committee" called on the rural population not to deliver agricultural produce to the city. Followers of Solidarity in Legnice threaten a strike of the city's transportation system if the voivodship's party and other officials are not released from their posts.

Leaflets of the so-called Polish resistance movement, a movement that is operating under the name of Solidarity, have lately appeared in plants in Warsaw, Wroclaw and Katowice. These leaflets contain instructions on the methods of struggle against the PZPR and government.

Many facts in present-day Poland bear witness to the fact that counterrevolutionary forces are going over to a frontal attack against the party and people's power, and are trying to disrupt even more the country's economy and make the life of all inhabitants of Poland even more difficult.

Party Press on Poland

AU091328 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 February 1981 on page 7 carries a 400-word CTK dispatch, entitled "A Balance Sheet Marked by Strikes," summarizing the report of the Main Statistical Office on Poland's "very unfavorable" economic results in 1980.

Under the same headline, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 150-word CTK report on a TRYBUNA LUDU article of 5 February, reportedly dealing with "the attempts of the bosses of Walesa's trade unions to set up so-called 'Rural Solidarity,' which they would like to make use of to attain their antisocialist goals."

Attached to the above CTK reports is a 150-word "ZR"-signed Warsaw dispatch entitled "A New Ultimatum," which quotes AFP on Lech Walesa's call to declare "an occupation strike" if Polish authorities "do not do as those on strike in Bielsko-Biala wish." "ZR" refers to the appeal as "an ultimatum by means of which Walesa wants to extort further concessions from the Polish Government." In his report, "ZR" also gives an account of the continuing strikes in Bielsko-Biala and Jelenia Gora, and of the losses the Bielsko-Biala strike has caused.

RUDE PRAVO on 6 February 1981 on page 7 also carries a 50-word CTK report on the Sejm Presidium's decision to convene a session of the Polish Sejm for 11 and 12 February 1981; and a 100-word CTK report on the decision of the PZPR Central Party Control Commission to expel Piotr Jaroszewicz, former chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, from the PZPR. The report states that the "objections" against Jaroszewicz in connection with his responsibility for "shortcomings in investment policy, the country's increasing indebtedness, authoritarian style of management, adopting rash economic and cadre decisions and ignoring party opinion" proved to be justified.

On 7 February, on page 7, RUDE PRAVO carries a 250-word CTK Warsaw dispatch on the 6 February session of the Polish Council of Ministers dealing with the Polish economy's performance in January 1981, and a 250-word report on three articles published in the 6 February issue of TRYBUNA LUDU. The first is a commentary on the Main Statistical Office Report on Poland's 1980 economic results; the second, an article entitled "Conducting Polemics With Journalist Stefan Bratkowski's Article Published by ZYCIE WARSZAWY Toward the End of Last Year and Concerning, Apart From Other Things, the Membership of Catholics in a Marxist Party", and the third, a letter by the "longstanding trade unionist" D. Chorkowski from Krosno. RUDE PRAVO cites in its report Chorkowski's criticism that "Polish representatives, instead of solving the accumulated problems, are running all over the country like messengers only because here or there some group of people feels like talking to them and would like to submit new demands," and his appeal that "it is high time for the leadership to realize that it represents the true, real power of the Polish nation. One cannot promise things that are not feasible. One also must have the courage to say no wherever it is necessary." According to RUDE PRAVO, such views are "becoming increasingly widespread among the Polish public."

In addition to a somewhat more extensive coverage of these two items--D. Chorkowski's letter in the 6 February TRYBUNA LUDU and the commentary on Poland's economic results in 1980 in the same issue of the Polish party daily--Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 7 February on page 7 also carries a 200-word CTK rendition of the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commentary "Put an End to Anarchy," that was published in the Polish Army daily's 6 February issue.

KOR, CIA Involvement

LD092126 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Forces in Poland interested in continued tension and the deterioration of the situation are of antisocialist character. They are not proceeding in an isolated manner, with a number of facts pointing to their linkup with anticommunist centers in the West.

The most cogent example of this is the so-called Committee of Social Self-Defense, KOR, headed by the well-known Polish anticommunit Jacek Kuron. It is interesting to note that members of this organization are exerting increased influence on activities of the Walesa-led Solidarity trade unions. Some Western circles ascribe to the Committee of Social Self-Defense the role of some moderate opposition organization. Nevertheless, its program has been characterized as a concept of gradual erosion of socialism in Poland.

The scenario of activities of the KOR committee was compiled by anticommunist center in Paris centered around the emigre periodical KULTURA. There are funds galore. After all, the American CIA gets considerable amounts earmarked for subversive activities in socialist countries. With the CIA having concocted a program of destabilizing the socialist system in the People's Republic of Poland, it is not surprising that it is only too willing to pay--and not the CIA alone. For example, the Paris-based KULTURA has collected for the KOR committee some $40,000 since August 1980. According to reports by Western information media even between 1975 and 1979, KOR was able to spend many millions of Polish slotys on antisocialist activities. The way KOR is being run is to be seen, for example, from actual directives carried by KULTURA. Last August this paper said: It would be madness to coin slogans about [words indistinct] Warsaw Pact or removing the leading position of the party. The basic struggle for independent unions must proceed along the lines of the existing social system and within the framework of Poland's actual position in the international set-up. Everything cannot be achieved at once. End of quotation.

According to directives coming from Paris today, the main task is to influence the activities of the so-called Polish independent Solidarity trade unions. Their main objectives is to undermine existing state and social structures and the positions of socialism in Poland. No one in the ranks of the KOR committee is openly talking about this, but other people in Paris and elsewhere in the West are quite frank about this. This is corroborated by the view of Mr Les Aspin, member of the Defense Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. In an article in the New York TIMES about Poland's high debts enabling the West to influence the future course which may be taken by the Polish Government, Senator Aspin suggests that deferment of repaying the debts may put Western banks in a position to ask Warsaw for economic reforms which may undermine the economic basis of socialism in Poland.

These examples sufficiently show who is interested in increased destabilization in Poland and in using this against the interests of the people of Poland, against the interests of socialism and Poland's security.

Strikes Continue

LD092155 Prague CTK in English 1944 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (CTK)--A local committee of the Solidarity trade unions in the province of Jelenia Gora provoked workers in the region to strike today. According to latest reports, only health services, telecommunications and the bus transportation of tourists to mountainous centres are functioning.

Leaders of Solidarity decided for this new arbitrary act disorganizing the life in the country despite having been informed that their talks with a government delegation on their demands will be resumed.

According to a Polish Government spokesman, the talks between representatives of the "Solidarity" union and the government, represented by Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Stanislaw Mach and Jerzy Ozdowski, started here this morning.

The strikers-provocatuers do not take into consideration the fact that the PZPR Central Committee is just now dealing with the problem of the trade union movement in Poland, with its mission and tasks. Or do they want to boycott with strikes the negotiations, presenting absurd political demands?

Students in Lodz who have been continuing their strike for several days, are also making political demands which have nothing in common with the socialist character of Polish education.

In Rzeszow, the supporters of a so-called "Rural Solidarity" occupy a state building. A provocative demonstration took place in support of this self-appointed organization of Polish private farmers in this town today.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU091429 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Feb 81 p 7

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "Talk in the White House; Again on U.S. Foreign Policy"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] RONALD REAGAN INVITED FIVE REPRESENTATIVES OF INFLUENTIAL U.S. PRESS CONCERNS (NEW YORK TIMES, WALL STREET JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND TIME), AND VOICED HIS STANDPOINTS ON A SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS. IN FIRST PLACE WERE MATTERS CONCERNING FUTURE SOVIET-AMERICAN TALKS ON LIMITING STRATEGIC ARMS.

Reagan's opinions may be summed up into two points: First, the President told the State Department that it is not bound by any timetable.

Second, the department may at any time start a discussion with the USSR that would lead to negotiations on strategic arms limitation.

We undoubtedly have here a weighty statement, which covers several plans. Now, 4 days after the press conference during which the President has coarsely attacked the Soviet Union, he convened in the White House a narrower circle of journalists to play the role of listeners who would convey Reagan's opinions to the public. THIS WAS A PROGRAMMED ACTION WHICH REAGAN USED TO EXPRESS HIS STAND ON THE PIVOTAL QUESTION OF RELATIONS WITH THE USSR, A STAND CAREFULLY PREPARED IN ADVANCE.

In this connection, numerous reflections are cropping up in Washington. Foreign observers, diplomats and journalists are studying the contents of Reagan's statement, trying to find out about his principles and their significance, because they seem surprising to many people.

The first obvious purpose of the White House talk was the ENDEAVOR TO NEUTRALIZE THE BAD IMPRESSION made by Reagan's anti-Soviet outpourings at his first press conference. It was decided in the White House that a further meeting with journalists must be arranged, which would enable the President to express more precisely the new U.S. Administration's stand on relations with the USSR. So far Reagan is indulging in balancing, in voicing what are frequently contradictory standpoints which leave him with scope for maneuvering. The President is striving to prevent his anti-Soviet sally at the first press conference from being interpreted in the world as a "total turnabout" in the American policy toward the USSR--as "slamming the door."

In his talk with the journalists, Reagan elaborated the resolve to make the process of negotiating on strategic arms limitation part of his foreign policy. Reagan is willing to negotiate--this is the conclusion which the American newspapers expressed in their headlines.

Thus an optimistic prognosis is being tendered. However, one must approach it circumspectly. A diplomatic game is being opened by the White House which conceals too many tricks and maneuverings. Almost all foreign ministers of West European governments are expected in Washington in February.

There is no doubt in the White House that most of them, above all those representing the most influential American allies, will urge Reagan to renew negotiations with the USSR. The United States must taken into account the public opinion and views held by most governments in Western Europe, which regard the Soviet-American agreements as an essential factor of international relations.

Reagan is not interested in encountering criticisms and protests during his first meeting with the representatives of allied governments. He is preparing his argument in advance: I will "discuss" things with the USSR, I am not excluding negotiations.

HOWEVER, THE NEW AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS NOT ESTABLISHING THE DESIRABLE PREREQUISITES AND ATMOSPHERE FOR A CONSTRUCTIVE AND FRUITFUL COURSE OF THE TALKS. So far, its actions and declarations have not been in harmony with the resolve expressed by the President during his White House meeting with the journalists. Reagan and his secretary of state, Haig, continue declaring that they will not accept the second agreement on strategic arms limitation in the form it was signed by Carter in Vienna. They are demanding that it be discussed again, and it is clear that they would also like to rewrite certain of the basic principles of this document.

After all, the very method of Reagan's approach to possible negotiations evokes very little hope. He again stipulates the "linkage" theory in advance--that is, that the Soviet Union should fulfill preliminary conditions and pay the price demanded by the Americans for the agreements. Reagan is refusing to discuss strategic arms limitation as an independent problem, which is an emphatic necessity for preserving world security and peace.

Reagan can eradicate the suspicion that the United States is merely playing with words in the matter of the future of Soviet-American negotiations, and striving to soothe public opinion and the American allies, only if he starts taking specific steps for renewing the talks and if he explains in detail what his course and intentions will be.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS TASKS OF TRADE UNION PRESS

AU091613 Prague PRACE in Czech 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, met yesterday with Z. Cermak, chairman of the federal press and information office, in connection with the latter's taking up his post. The subject of their talks were current issues concerning the publication of the trade union press and its present tasks.

INDRA RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY, MILITARY COMMANDER

LD091536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received today Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed in particular questions concerning future cooperation between the highest representative and legislative bodies of the two fraternal states.

Comrade Alois Indra also received Lt Gen Grigoriy Borisov, the new commander of the Central Group of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP OFFICIALS

LD061430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Jindrich Polenik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, received in Prague today the delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, led by Georgiy Yefimov, secretary of the central leadership of the society. The Soviet guests briefed him on their visit to twinned regions and voiced suggestions aimed at further deepening cooperation between the two organizations in the year of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress.

ANNUAL TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD070017 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1981 between Czechoslovakia and Hungary was signed at Zbraslav Castle today. It envisages a turnover this year amounting to Rl,069 million. The sum represents a further growth in mutual exchange of goods between the two countries.

WESTERN CONCERN OVER U.S. NEUTRON BOMB PLANS VIEWED

LD081152 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 8 Feb 81

[From the "Review of the Week" presented by Slavka (Komonova)]

[Text] While socialist states are acting in the interest of suring security and peace in the world, the United States is increasing militaristic fev and thus creating an unfavorable atmosphere for all deliberations on these issues. Statements by new American Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger that the United States will start producing the neutron bomb evoked a wave of indignation among the West European public, the press and responsible officials. The indignation was so exceptional that Secretary of State Haig was forced to call Weinberger's statements "unripe". In a message to all the NATO countries, they were assured that the U.S. Government has not made a final decision in this direction, and before it does so it will consult its allies on the issues.

But the assurance by Secretary Haig does not change the fact that U.S. policy on armaments must have necessarily evoked public anxiety about security of nations and peace in the world.

Disappointment with the policy of the new American administration is the case also in the Unites States. There, President Ronald Reagan proclaimed new economy measures and said the current economic situation is the worst since the crisis of the thirties. Economies will concern above all unemployment benefits, school lunches, loans to university students, and subsidies for the development of public transportation. Savings will not be small but they will be at the expense of the most needy citizens of the United States.

CHNOUPEK TALKS WITH ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU091552 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Feb 81 p 7

[CTK correspondent's report: "On Current Issues; Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs received by the prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria"]

[Excerpt] Algiers, 5 Feb--CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is paying an official friendly visit to Algeria, was received in Algiers on Thursday by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, for a friendly talk.

Minister Chnoupek conveyed to the Algerian Prime Minister cordial greetings from CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. The greetings were reciprocated with thanks. Their lengthy talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, concerned the traditional relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the CSSR and Algeria and their expansion and intensification, especially in the economic sphere. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani also exchanged views on some international issues.

COMMUNIQUE ON MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU061746 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prague, 4 Feb (CTK)--A joint communique on the official friendly visit paid by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the CSSR was issued in Prague on Wednesday.

On an invitation extended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Standing Political Committee, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and Mozambique minister of foreign affairs, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 1-5 February 1981.

Joaquim Alberto Chissano was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. During the reception, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, conveyed an invitation to S.M. Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and Mozambique president, to make an official friendly visit to the CSSR.

J.A. Chissano was also received by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Rudolf Rohlicek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR deputy premier.

J.S. Chissano informed the highest CSSR party and state officials about the development of mutual relations and other issues of common interest.

He laid a wreath at the memorial of the unknown warrior and visited other places of historical, economic and cultural importance. During his stay he was given a comradely, friendly reception that was an expression of the mutual solidarity and fraternal friendly ties which exist between the people of the two countries, their parties and states.

The CSSR and Mozambique ministers of foreign affairs, B. Chnoupek and J.A. Chissano, conducted official talks which were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, noting the unanimity of views on all issues discussed.

During the talks, the two parties exchanged views on the internal political development in their countries and on mutual relations--which are developing on the foundations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation--as well as on other problems of common interest.

The Mozambique side highly valued the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people in building socialism.

The Czechoslovak side cordially and warmly greeted the great successes achieved by the people of Mozambique in the 5 years of its independent development under the leadership of the Frelimo Party--the revolutionary vanguard of the Mozambique people. At the same time, it underscored the measures adopted by the People's Republic of Mozambique for the defense of the Mozamibque people's revolutionary accomplishments.

The two sides noted that cooperative relations between the CSSR and Mozambique are developing on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They assessed as positive the establishment of a mixed Czechoslovak-Mozambique commission which will contribute to deepening cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and other spheres.

When evaluating the international situation, the two ministers of foreign affairs noted with satisfaction the identity of the two sides' views on the main problems of the current international development.

With great satisfaction, the two sides noted the increasing successes of the struggle of nations against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism and for national independence, democracy, peace, disarmament and social progress.

They also noted the strengthening unity of the socialist countries, and of the capitalist countries' communist and workers parties with the national liberation movement, which ensure the development of the current revolutionary movement. They evaluated the positive role played by the nonaligned countries in the anti-imperialist struggle for the national independence, peace, and economic and social development of nations. They also affirmed their allegiance to the objectives of the United Nations, and favored strengthening this organization's role in the process of consolidating peace and international security on the basis of a strict observance of its Charter. They valued the positive role played by the OAU in the process of the African Continent's decolonization.

The two sides expressed grave concern over the complication of the international situation, which they regard as the consequence of the increased activation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, aimed against the socialist and other progressive countries and against the national liberation movements.

They noted that the increasing international tension and the undermining of the policy of detente and international cooperation are the consequences of the policy of imperialism and reactionary forces, and lead to intensifying the arms race, interfering in the internal affairs of other states in the form of subversive actions, and threatening with the use of force, with the aim of continuing to exploit natural and other resources of nations.

The two sides reject all U.S. attempts to create zones of influence in various parts of the world to preserve its political, economic and military domination. They pronounced themselves in favor of the full success of the Madrid meeting on a constructive and specific basis. In this sense, arriving at an agreement on holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the convocation of which the Madrid meeting should provide an impetus for, would constitute and important step forward.

In the course of the talks, they devoted particular attention to issues pertaining to the process of detente and its extension into the military sphere, and to adopting effective measures aimed at halting the arms race with the aim of achieving progress in disarmament, especially in the nuclear field, on the basis of the principle of the equality and security of all states.

Further, they emphasized the necessity of exerting all possible endeavors to speed up negotiations on limiting the arms race with the objective of achieving general and universal disarmament. In this connection, they voiced their full support for implementation of the UN Declaration on International Cooperation to achieve disarmament goals, and underscored the extraordinary role of the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

The two sides noted the utmost necessity for a speedy ratification of SALT II, and resolutely condemned U.S. attempts to postpone or even liquidate it.

They expressed the wish that the MBFR negotiations yield positive and definite results, and also favored successful Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

When assessing the situation in Africa, the two sides welcomed the new victories of the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, national democratic forces, and the growing number of African countries identifying with the principles of socialist construction. They expressed the conviction that all African nations will win their struggle for independence in the future.

The two sides welcomed the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and expressed the conviction that the people there will safeguard their unity and national independence, and build their state in the spirit of peace and social progress.

The Czechoslovak side highly valued the aid which Mozambique has given to Zimbabwe during the period of its independence.

The two sides resolutely condemned the intransigency of the Republic of South Africa, which caused the conference on Namibia in Geneva to fail. They reaffirmed their full political, material and diplomatic assistance to the struggle of the people in Namibia, led by SWAPO--their sole legitimate representative--and favored an immediate implementation of the UN resolutions on Namibia.

The CSSR valued the endeavors of Mozambique and other so-called front line states in their resolute efforts to achieve Namibia's independence.

The two sides sharply condemned all forms of aggression conducted by the South African regime against the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Zambia and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and demand that this aggression be immediately halted.

The Czechoslovak side expressed its full solidarity with and support for the people of Mozambique in connection with the recent attacks carried out by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, and emphasized that it regards these attacks as an open infringement of Mozambique's independence.

The two sides welcomed the upsurge of the people's struggle in South Africa, and expressed their support for this struggle, waged under the leadership of the African National Congress, for eliminating the inhumane apartheid regime. They condemned the cooperation of the Western powers with the Pretoria regime in the political, economic and military spheres, particularly in the sphere of nuclear weapons, which constitutes a permanent danger to the cause of peace, international security and national liberation. They expressed support for the nations of southern Africa in eliminating the last remnants of colonialism, for their economic independence, and for the efforts of the nine states in the south of Africa aimed at developing coordinated economic regional cooperation.

The two ministers expressed concern over the situation in the Middle East, provoked by the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel, supported by the United States. They resolutely condemn the militarist policy of the United States, aimed at consolidating its political, military and economic positions in this area, as well as the Camp David agreements which are at variance with the fundamental interest of the Middle East countries.

Exposing the increasing aggressiveness of Israel, they expressed the conviction that just peace in the Middle East is possible only after the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, and after granting to the Palestinians their inalienable right to self-determination, including the right to establish their own state.

They expressed their countries' full support for the heroic Palestinian people, who--under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative--are waging a valiant struggle against the occupation by the Israeli Zionist regime.

The two sides expressed their concern over the conflict between Iraq and Iran, and call for an immediate halt to military operations. They favored political solutions to conflicts in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the principles of the nonaligned countries.

They resolutely condemn the military activities of imperialism--especially American imperialism--in the Persian Gulf area, which jeopardize the freedom and independence of nations in that area.

The two sides favored transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace without imperialist military bases, and implementing UN resolutions on the convocation of an international conference on the Indian Ocean this year. They supported the initiative of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on convocation of a conference on the Indian Ocean, attended by all states involved.

The two sides welcomed the victory of the Afghan people's April revolution and reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of Afghanistan for the denfense of the sovereignty and independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

They resolutely condemned the intrigues and aggressive actions of imperialism against Afghanistan, welcomed the constructive proposals submitted by the Afghan Government for a political solution of the situation which has come into being around Afghanistan, and favored the normalization of relations with the neighboring developing countries.

Also expressed was full support for the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in their struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and international reaction, for the consolidation of peace and the creation of relations of good neighborliness and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The two sides warmly welcomed the victory of the people of Nicaragua, who put an end to the Somoza dictatorship and embarked upon the path of national independence, democracy and social progress. They categorically condemned the reactionary dictatorships in San Salvador, Guatemala and other Latin American countries, which, in close cooperation and with the direct support of imperialism--particularly U.S. imperialism--are trying by all means, including terror, to prevent the application of the legitimate rights of the nations of these countries to free development.

They voiced their full solidarity with the people of Chile and the peoples of other Latin American countries in their struggle against neofascism and reaction, and for restoring democratic rights and freedoms.

The Czechoslovak side voiced support for the nonaligned countries movement in its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism and apartheid, and for strengthening national independence, peace, disarmament and social progress in the world. The CSSR expressed appreciation for the role played by Mozambique in rallying the nonaligned countries movement on an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist basis.

The two sides voiced the conviction that the conference of nonaligned countries' ministers of foreign affairs in Delhi will contribute to strengthening the movement's unity and will play an important role in consolidating it in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, and in establishing a new international economic order.

They voiced determination to actively contribute to creating conditions for the development of international trade and economic cooperation among all states, irrespective of their economic and social systems, on the basis of respecting the principles of sovereignty, right to self-determination, equal rights and mutual advantage.

They agreed that it is essential to reconstruct international economic relations in harmony with the charter of social and economic rights and the program for establishing a new international economic order.

In the course of the Mozambique foreign affairs minister's visit to the CSSR, a cooperation protocol was signed between the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Mozambique Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two ministers noted their deep satisfaction with their fruitful talks, which were marked by a spirit of comradely frankness, and confirmed the importance of meetings between CSSR and Mozambique representatives.

The visit by J.A. Chissano, member of the Standing Political Committee, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, represents an important contribution to developing and deepening fraternal relations and friendly cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Mozambique minister of foreign affairs conveyed to the CSSR minister of foreign affairs cordial thanks for the warm and fraternal reception and hospitality accorded to him in the course of his stay in the CSSR.

J.A. Chissano invited CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs B. Chnoupek to pay an official friendly visit to Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BANGLADESH 6 FEB

LD070030 Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 6 Feb (CTK)--A Czechoslovak-Bangladesh agreement on trade as signed here on Friday. Under the agreement, Czechoslovakia will deliver to Bangladesh machinery, health service equipment and refractory material and will import from Bangladesh jute and jute sacks, fabrics and carpets, leather and textile goods.

LENART SPEAKS AT PARTY MEETING IN KOSICE

LD080944 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Summary] An all-enterprise party conference is taking place in the East Slovak iron works in Kosice. The conference was attended today by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Jan Vrabel reports on his address:

Comrade Lenart paid particular attention to the issues of the scientific-technical revolution. He stressed that this revolution does not clash with the interests of the working class. On the contrary, the working class is aware that utilization of scientific-technological discoveries combined with the advantages of real socialism guarantees the progress of the forces of peace and of the development of socialist society.

Comrade Lenart pointed out that although the results of our work are continuously improving, they are still not good enough when balanced against the needs of the society and its potential. Comrade Lenart welcomed ideas raised at the discussion on directing party and economic bodies as well as working collectives in more efficiently utilizing raw materials, lowering demands on energy and increasing the utility of goods. This can be achieved by more decisive application of the newest scientific-technological discoveries. Comrade Lenart stressed that the new all-enterprise pledge emphasised the acceleration of the research-production-utilization cycle in the renovation and reconstruction campaigns of the East Slovak iron works in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Finally, Comrade Lenart voiced his conviction that communists and other workers of the East Slovak iron works will continue to be a firm support of the party, working classes and the development of our society.

HAMAN ADDRESSES CESKA TREBOVA RAILROAD WORKERS

LD071444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] All-enterprise and factory party conferences continue. Today the conference of railroad workers at Ceska Trebova was attended by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Comrade Haman spoke in his address about the results achieved by our society since the 15th party congress. He stressed above all the further development of the national economy and the growth of the living standards of working people. He recalled that in spite of this positive development certain deviations occurred from the aims set for the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He also spoke about the aims of the development of the national economy in the coming 5-year period and pointed out the tasks confronting the department of transportation above all purposeful coordination between individual sectors of transportation, raising effectiveness and reducing energy demands. Comrade Josef Haman thanked the railroad workers from the local traffic section for the results achieved and enjoined them even more actively to commit themselves to the fulfillment of the main targets of railroad transportation.

NEW 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' ACTIONS IN POLAND

LD091726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (ADN)--The leadership of Solidarity has organized new counter-revolutionary actions aimed at deepening the economic chaos in the Polish People's Republic. On its instruction economic life in the Voivodship of Jelenia Gora has been paralyzed since early on Monday.

The action declared as a "general strike" is led by Walesa, leader of this organization, himself. He arrived on the weekend at the administrative center of the southwest Polish voivodship. On Sunday while negotiations were still being held with government representatives he agreed with Solidarity representatives from other towns of the Silesian industrial and mining region on plans to extend the work stoppages.

Pinkowski Resignation Reported

LD101000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2346 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (ADN)--The eighth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee met on Monday in Warsaw, reports the Polish news agency PAP. Tadeusz Grabski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, reported on "The Party's Tasks in Shaping Conditions for the Work and Socialist Character of the Trade Unions." Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, spoke on the work of the Politburo. A discussion on the two reports then took place. The closing speech was made by First Secretary of the Central Committee Stanislaw Kania.

PAP reports the plenum received the announcement of the resignation of member of the Central Committee Politburo Jozef Pinkowski from the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Central Committee decided to propose member of the Politburo Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski as chairman of the Council of Ministers at the next meeting of the Sejm.

HOFFMANN AWARDS OUTGOING SOVIET FORCES OFFICIAL

LD062022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Feb (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conferred the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold on Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, the outgoing member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. The order pays tribute to his efforts in connection with the collective protection of socialism and peace and with the deepening of class brotherhood and brotherhood-in-arms between the two fraternal countries and their armies.

The high distinction was presented on Friday by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and minister of national defense.

GDR-SOVIET MIXED COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING 9 FEB

LD091900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Feb (ADN)--A meeting of the mixed German-Soviet commission took place on Monday in the GDR capital, Berlin. It was the turn of USSR Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov to chair the meeting. The GDR side was led by First Deputy Foreign Minister and State Secretary Dr Herbert Krolikowski.

The meeting, at which questions of interest to both sides were discussed, resulted in complete agreement of views, and appropriate decisions were taken. It was held in the spirit of the steadfast and faternal friendship and close cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

Taking part in the meeting among others were GDR Deputy Defense Minister Joachim Goldbach, GDR Deputy Finance Minister Helmut Sandig and Commander in Chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU091639 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Party Control Commission chairman, received the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] for a concluding talk. The delegation, headed by Janos Brutyo, MSZMP Central Party Control Commission chairman, is visiting the GDR.

The deliberations centered on issues of building the advanced socialist society in both countries and on the exchange of experience relating to the work of the Central Party Control Commissions. Both sides agreed that the friendship and cooperation between the SED and MSZMP will further deepen and will contribute to increasing the attractiveness of socialism in the world.

Heinz Juch, Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, and Dr Bela Szalai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR, participated in the talk which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Earlier the delegation studied the experience the Berlin and Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk Party Control Commissions had gained during their work and it met with the first secretaries of the Bezirks' leadership: Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, and Hans-Joachim Hertwig, Central Committee member.

SYRIAN YOUTH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD082322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 8 Feb (ADN)--The signing today of a protocol on the further deepening of cooperation marked the end of a visit to the GDR by a delegation of the Syrian Union of Youth of the Revolution [RYU]. The delegation, led by the president of the RYU, Sa'd Hamadi, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Syria-GDR Friendship Society, also had a talk with Egon Krenz, the first secretary of the FDJ.

Sa'd Hamadi reaffirmed that the exchange of views with leading GDR representatives and with factory workers had helped to strengthen further the friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

TISCH MEETS WITH VISITING BOLIVIAN TU LEADER

LD100046 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, today affirmed the GDR workers' ties of solidarity with the struggle of the people of Bolivia. During a talk with the Bolivian trade union leader, Simon Reyes, in Berlin he told of the biggest popular initiative so far with which the workers are preparing for the 10th SED Congress. They are directing all their efforts in socialist competition toward raising the efficiency of the national economy and strengthening the GDR. Socialism and peace are basic concerns in the representation of trade union interests and decisive preconditions for an improvement in working and living conditions.

Simon Reyes reported on the present situation in his homeland after last year's putsch. Despite the reprisals carried out by the military regime the trade union federation, the COB, continued illegally its struggle for democracy and national independence.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW FRG REPRESENTATIVE

LD091341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1316 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Feb (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Monday Klaus Boelling, head of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany, to accept his letter of accreditation.

Klaus Boelling conveyed greetings from Prof Dr Karl Carstens, president of the FRG, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

In the subsequent talk Erich Honecker affirmed the GDR's willingness to develop relations with the Federal Republic of Germany with due regard for the principle of equality and equal security. He expressed the hope that Klaus Boelling's activity will contribute to the further normalization of relations between the two states.

PRESS COMMENTS ON FRG 'MASS UNEMPLOYMENT'

AU061654 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 5 February carries on pages 1-2 a 1,700-word report on mass unemployment in the FRG, with facsimile reproductions of FRG press headlines speaking of "record unemployment." Shorter versions of this report are carried by all other GDR papers on 5 February: By DER MORGEN (500 words) on page 1, BERLINER ZEITUNG (700 words) and NEUE ZEIT (500 words) on page 1-2, and NATIONAL-ZEITUNG (280 words) on page 4.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND also carries on page 6 a 900-word article by Herbert Annas: "The Capitalist System is Showing its True Face, He Who no Longer Brings any Profit is Unscrupulously 'Cast Out,'" charging that the FRG monopolies are "using the million-man army of unemployed as an instrument of blackmail" and that especially women are confronted with the alternatives of dismissal or lower wages.

A 500-word NEUES DEUTSCHLAND commentary on page 2 by "G.P." headlined: "Mass Unemployment--the Trademark of Capital" extensively cites FRG unemployment figures and statements by FRG officials and mass media attempting to belittle the crisis, for example by blaming the current high unemployment on the winter. "Monopoly capital makes its profits in any season and with the same deadly regularity it is ruining scores of workers' lives irrespective of whether there is sunshine or snow," the commentator writes. He charges that in the FRG "hundreds of thousands of young people have no change for apprenticeship or a job," that women are the first to be fired, and that older workers who lost their jobs have "virtually no chance whatsoever to find another job." Those who still hold jobs are exposed to intense pressure by the monopolies through sweatshop methods, disciplinary measures and threats with dismissal, he says, adding that all this is typical of the capitalist system that has outlived its usefulness.

In a commentary entitled "The Mark of Cain," carried by DER MORGEN on page 1, Hans-Juergen Tauscher says that reports on record unemployment in the FRG are "to GDR readers almost like reports from an alien planet," but that one has to keep in mind the grave psychological and moral consequences of unemployment in every single case as well as the dangers involved, such as that of political manipulation of the unemployed. The commentator blames the capitalist social system for what he calls "no less than a crime, a millionfold disregard of a fundamental human right by this social system," the functioning of which requires a surplus worker potential which can be included in the social production process, or rigorously excluded from it, depending solely on the current needs of capital.

MORE EFFICIENT USE OF RAW MATERIALS NOTED

LD080928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0524 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN)--The GDR economy has a plan to attack the growing raw materials problems with which, like all countries poor in natural resources, it is faced in view of rising prices on the world market. In the past all enterprises had been urged to practice the greatest thrift in handling physical resources. The SED and state leadership now increasingly call for the integrated and coordinated application of this principle of socialist management at all processing stages in industry. This policy is directed to adding considerably greater value to the gross national product. It is facilitated by the combines, large publicly-owned enterprises, some of which have an integrated reproduction cycle from the extraction of raw materials to the marketing of the finishing goods.

This added value strategy, tailored to the home and external markets of the eighties, is not confined to economizing in materials such as lowering the unit input to rolled steel by 6.2 percent or the 7.1 percent increase in the recycling of industrial waste planned for 1981. Stress is laid on increasing the proportion of more highly processed goods in the end product of industry. The aim is not merely to secure a relative measure of relief on the import front but to improve the export side by providing more exportable products.

A striking example is lignite, one of the few indigenous raw materials available in adequate quantities. Although the bulk of the 261 million tons of lignite to be mined in 1981 will be used as a heating fuel, a significant tonnage will be processed chemically. At present it substitutes 7 million tons of oil per annum. By 1990 about 80 percent of the lignite mined will be processed chemically.

Oil, too, is being utilized more intensively. New plants that are being installed in the Schwedt petrochemical combine will raise the degree to which oil is processed by some 8 percent this year. As a result, the proportion of high octane gasoline will increase at the expense of fuel oil.

Processing technologies are seen, beyond the lignite and petrochemical industries, as a general economic requirement. The output of refined rolled steel is to rise by 70 percent by 1985. This will be achived by new higher-grade types of steel, by lowering the unit input of materials and by making the maximum use of scrap.

The rising innovation level of GDR industry is shown by the upsurge of microelectronics, which is to become a key sector of industry in this decade. At present 320 robots are operating in GDR industry, 244 of them in metal processing. Their number is to rise to 9,000 by 1985, equal to the capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 production workers.

HONECKER PROMOTES STATE SECURITY MINISTRY COLONELS

LD051606 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] To mark the 31st anniversary of the Ministry of State Security, Chairman of the State Council Erich Honecker, who is also chairman of the National Defense Council, promoted colonels in this ministry to the rank of major general. Present at this solemn ceremony were Minister for State Security and SED Central Committee Politburo member Army Gen Erich Mielke, Secretary of the National Defense Council Col Gen Fritz Streletz, and SED Central Committee Security Department chief Col Gen Herbert Scheibe.

SED POLITBURO REVIEWS DELEGATES CONFERENCES

AU051827 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DUETSCHLAND on 4 February carries on page 1 a 1,800 word report on the 3 February session of the SED Central Committee Politburo reviewing in detail the recent kreis, city, and city district delegate conferences. The report, attributed to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, begins as follows:

"Berlin (ND)--At yesterday's session the SED Central Committee Politburo analyzed the work and the results of the 261 delegate conferences at which accountability reports were delivered and SED kreis, city and city district leadership elections were held.

"The Politburo declares that the delegate conferences, which were carried out on the basis of the election directive and the election regulations of the Central Committee in the period 10-25 January 1981, turned out to be a high point in the preparations for the 10th party congress. Owing to the leaderships' concrete preparations for these conferences and the forward-oriented discussion of the delegates, they became forums of a comprehensive exchange of experiences about further implementing the SED program. They increased the party's fighting strength and were widely noted in the public as important social events. Extensive reports on the work and results of the meetings were carried by press, radio and television and given by the delegates in work collectives. As is evident everywhere these days, the delegate conferences have mobilized new forces for our socialist development, for implementing the high aims that we have set for ourselves in preparing the 10th party congress and for the benefit of our people.

"The conferences were working consultations marked by realistic assessment, wealth of knowledge and affinity with the masses. It was precisely that which accounted for their attractiveness, militant optimism and high political level. With these delegate meetings another important phase of the party congress preparations has been successfully concluded. It was given decisive stimuli by the fundamental statements made in Gera by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and by the 13th Central Committee session."

According to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, "valuable suggestions for the offensive ideopolitical work of communists, for strengthening the leading role of the party in all social spheres" emerged from the speeches of SED Central Committee Politburo members who spoke at 31 kreis delegate conferences. Together with 19,040 guests, 105,619 delegates from the basic organizations discussed "the consistent continuation of our successful policy and the next tasks." The delegate conferences also elected delegates for the bezirk conferences to be held from 14 to 22 February. Reports are to be delivered at this conference on including in party work all "suggestions, observations, critical remarks and experiences" contained in the more than 6,000 discussion speeches. These speeches are "an essential constituent part of the comprehensive party discussion which also intensifies the dialogue between the party and the people, strengthens their mutual relations of trust and their unity, and thus permits the 10th party congress to map out the next stretch of the road until 1985 on the broadest basis."

STATEMENT ON MINIMUM EXCHANGE FOR HANDICAPPED

LD091638 Hamburg DPA in German 1533 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 9 Feb (DPA)--In response to an inquiry, the GDR Foreign Ministry today corrected earlier statements on the minimum exchange amount for severely handicapped and blind persons. It said that persons in this category are still obliged to exchange M25 per day when visiting East Berlin and the GDR. Earlier West Berlin Senat spokesman Sepp Binder had said that only the persons accompanying them had been free since last week from the exchange.

MSZMP'S MEHES VIEWS ROLE OF NEW INDUSTRY MINISTRY

LD101034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Summary] Leaders of the new Ministry of Industry held their first conference today. The ministry directs 388 enterprises employing 1.5 million people and producing almost half of the national income. The ministry itself is to employ 560 people while 109 employees of the old ministries are still awaiting employment elsewhere. The conference was addressed by Minister Lajos Mehes.

"The essence is the new principles of direction of industry. The old network of institutions limited the independence of enterprises, and as a result:

[Begin Mehes recording] "Given these circumstances, enterprises received greater (?protection) from the effects of changing conditions of management. It became possible for the negative consequences of bad or insufficiently thought-out entrepreneurial management to (?influence) the whole of the people's economy." [end recording]

And how does the new ministry wish to carry out the task of direction?

[Begin recording] "We do not wish to intervene with similar detail and operation in the everyday life of the enterprise. Instead, we want enterprises themselves to decide what to produce, to whom it should be sold and for how much, how they use [word indistinct] their income, what they develop and (?how much they increase wages). We do not therefore wish to continue to represent their interests. We also want to discontinue [word indistinct] contacts between enterprises and ministries from planning to control and the whole economic process." [end recording]

The task of the new ministry is to define a unified industrial policy through the cooperation of the newly reformed Chamber of Commerce, the improvement of cooperation between enterprises and sectors, and the participation in working out economic regulations defining the environment of the industrial enterprises. The minister also spoke of the necessary support for small and medium enterprises but large plants must not be neglected either. However:

[Begin recording] "Why are our large plants well known throughout the world, comrades? Because by applying the most modern technology, working with the most organized work disciplines, they achieve the highest efficiency and the highest income and as a result are able to pay well. This situation is still difficult today at many large enterprises. A change in this however cannot be (?sought) in wages. [Words indistinct] first production and then the pay." [end recording]

Be the enterprise large or small, it must operate profitably:

[Begin Mehes recording] "[Words indistinct] the products of the factory are made at a loss and unsaleable. What happens in capitalist circumstances? The capitalist ceases production and if he is unable to change very quickly to something wlse, he lays off his workers, creating a financial balance. And always when the same situation comes about, [passage indistinct], very slowly produces something else instead but until then the good products must subsidize the unprofitable. We must not continue along this path. The production of unprofitable goods must be ceased here too in socialist industry. Socialist solution can have only one requirement, which is to take care of people, not by laying off 1,000 people as in the capitalist economy but by training and redirecting 1,000 people to take up other employment. That is the task of our society. The difference should not be in putting off the day for introducing flexibility in the change of production structure, but in taking care of the people." [end recording]

In conclusion allow me to excerpt what was said about the press. Lajos Mehes asked journalists not to undertake campaigns of praise or criticism and to consider foreign economic interests in their information. I felt the following to be the essence:

[Begin recording] "Do not ask the press to cover up our mistakes. This would be detrimental to industry, [passage indistinct], would not strengthening but makes more (?difficult) the trust between workers and managers. This is why I ask economic managers not to come to us with requests to see to it that this or that interview should not be broadcast on television or radio or published in some paper. [Passage indistinct] based on the experience of 32 years as a party worker that whoever has not been criticized has never been criticized at a better time [passage indistinct]." [end recording]

1981-85 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU100738 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Feb 81 p 1

[MTI report: "A 1981-85 agreement has been signed; a Hungarian-Romanian commodity turnover of over R2 billion; Gyorgy Lazar has received Cornel Burtica"]

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on Friday at his office. The meeting was attended by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Victor Bolojan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Hungary.

Yesterday Peter Veress and Cornel Burtica signed a 1981-85 Hungarian-Romanian trade agreement and a protocol for 1981 in Budapest.

The agreement envisages a R2.1 billion turnover of products. Engineering products will account for approximately 53-54 percent of the deliveries of products. Hungary will deliver Raba-man engines, rear axles, machine tools, production lines for sources of light, control and measuring instruments and light and chemical industry machinery. We will import railroad freight cars, Dacia 1300 cars, aro-diesel cross-country vehicles, small buses, diesel locomotives and agricultural machinery from Romania. The delivery of materials and consumer goods between the two countries will be expanded. Hungarian enterprises will deliver rolled goods, insecticides, chemicals and agricultural and light industry products. Romanian consumer goods--for instance, furniture, ready-to-wear clothes, synthetic knitted goods and rubber boots--will play a considerable role in satisfying Hungary's domestic requirements. We will also purchase salt, natural gas, chemicals and building materials from Romania.

The 1981 protocol envisages a R425 billion trade turnover. The composition of products will be identical with that laid down in the long-term agreement. This year, 7,000 Dacia cars will be imported. At the conclusion of the agreements, competent officials of the two foreign trade ministries also signed--in accordance with the previous principles--an agreement regulating the settling of accounts concerning fuels used in tourist traffic in 1981 between the two countries.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH UAE

GF091730 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 8 Feb 81 p 1

[Report by Muhammad Abu 'Abduh]

[Text] Discussions are currently taking place between the UAE and Hungary to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1981.

This was stated by Hungary's trade representative in Dubai. He said Hungary has received many loans from Arab countries to finance its industry. UAE banks have extended a $100 million loan while a similar sum came from Kuwait. An Arab bank--whose name he did not disclose--had extended a $102 million loan.

PINKOWSKI RESIGNS; JARUZELSKI TO SUCCEED TO POST

LD092312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the eighth plenum of the party Central Committee have been concluded.

The Central Committee has accepted the resignation of Jozef Pinkowski, Politburo member, from his post of chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Central Committee has decided to propose, at the next plenary session of the Sejm, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Politburo member, for the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The debates ended with a speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

PZPR PLENUM OPENS; GRABSKI, BARCIKOWSKI, KANIA SPEAK

LD091512 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] The eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum opened in Warsaw today. The meeting is chaired by Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the party Central Committee.

The first item on the agenda, "Report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo--Tasks of the Party in Shaping Conditions for Action and the Socialist Character of Trade Unions," was delivered by Tadeusz Grabski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Next to take the floor was Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, who furnished the plenum with a report on the recent work of the Politburo.

Next followed a discussion in which the first to speak was Buguslaw Janosz, Central Committee member and senior master at the Budostal engineering firm in Krakow. He was followed by Henryk Bednarski, first secretary of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship party committee; Antoni Wrobel, Central Committee member and electrical engineer at the Mazowsze petrochemical plant in Plock; Ryszard Karski, Central Committee candidate member and minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; Jozef Adamek, Central Committee member and miner-instructor at the Walbrzych colliery; and Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Coordinating Commission of the branch trade unions.

Grabski Report

LD091950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 81

["Excerpts" from PZPR Politburo report entitled "The Tasks of the Party in Shaping Conditions for the Activities and Socialist Character of Trade Unions"; delivered by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Grabski to the eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw on 9 February--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The situation which has taken shape during the past few months in the Polish trade union movement calls for a honest assessment of the essence and nature of the changes occurring within it and for defining the conditions which should be fulfilled to make it possible for the trade unions to correctly discharge their basic functions.

The issue lies in the fact that we are facing a qualitatively new situation in the union movement which, despite many essential differences and divisions, is called upon to discharge the same tasks in socialist society. Next to deliberations concerning its long-term objectives there also exists a very important target for today, consisting of the necessity to mobilize all social forces for surmounting the crisis, the results of which weigh so heavily on the shoulders of the worker.

Consequently, the question arises to which we should find an answer at today's plenum: Why, despite the efforts undertaken by our party, do dangerous social tensions continue and what is their source?

The processes taking place in the social consciousness and social attitudes are no doubt complex and their causes are varied. Whatever they are, however, a deep anxiety must be aroused by the widening wave of anarchistic attitude, by the disregard for law and social norms, by the destabilizing of state structures and institutions.

Frequently attempts are made to present this as an attitude expressing the striving for a renewal of social life, as an expression of democratic freedoms. Meanwhile, the true guarantee for participation of the worker in the democratic governing of the state, to be real, that is, so that it is reflected in the transformation of reality, is an efficiently functioning state.

Undermining structures and paralyzing its cells can, as a result, lead to a situation in which even the most democratically achieved decisions remain only an empty declaration. The dismantling of the state is, in essence, rendering society powerless. This state creates conditions for activating political forces which act in a planned way against socialism. They were not born today. In reality, in the entire period of socialist construction, political forces and orientations appear, and exist, aiming to halt or distort that process.

We are talking here about people who have been representing an anticommunist orientation for a long time and are mainly grouped around the so-called Workers' Defense Committee/ Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR/KSS]. The ideologues and leading activists of that group--Kuron, Michnik, Maciarewicz and others-- in numerous articles and interviews for the bourgeois press, often anti-Polish, have not concealed their hopes and aims, behind which is concealed an essentially new concept of organizing in the socialist system a mechanism of free play of various political forces and so, freedom of action for possible future political parties with an antisocialist orientation.

The opponents of our system of government know that the idea of socialism as a system of social justice is embedded deep in the consciousness of working people and that they cannot deny it too openly. For that reason they try to create many appearances of concern for the fate of Poland. They avoid direct attacks on the leading role of the party and the permanence of our international alliances. In political practice, however, they do everything to discredit our party, to loosen Poland's ties with the socialist community. It is understandable, therefore, that the activity of those forces and groups finds zealous support from Western anticommunist (?centers) which, besides material, financial and political help, put at their disposal their tools of ideological and subversive influence: The columns of the bourgeois press, including PARYSKA KULTURA and, especially, Radio Free Europe.

Destabilization of social an economic relations, attempts at destabilizing the state, political disarray--these are the means by which they want to achieve their goals.

Poland is an important link in the community of socialist states, in its defense system, in its economic position and moral and political unity. Any weakening of Poland, weakening of her links with the socialist community, would dangerously shake and imbalance the disposition of forces in the world and particularly in Europe, thus threatening the process of detente and peace.

Our party, stemming from the will of the working class and the Polish people, is responsible above all to them. But every Pole must constantly bear in his mind that our national interests, as a result of a historic process, are closely linked with the entire socialist system. The strength and position of the socialist community constitute the main warranty of Polish sovereignty and borders, of the possbilities for our peaceful development. Therefore, to oppose any action of the enemies of socialism is not only our party's duty but also a matter of best understood national interests, and therefore a duty of the entire nation.

The fact of having averted by political means the most dangerous social crisis thus far, which occurred in July and August last year, opened the road of frank dialogue between society and the authorities. The most significant expression of this were the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. We approved the contents of these agreements because we had been fully aware that they contain just demands of the workers reflecting society's general expectations. Their implementation has demanded and will continue to demand an immense effort from the population in such a difficult economic situation in the country as that existing at present.

We have also had reasons for expecting that the solution of this crisis would release all active forces of the nation to serve in the normalization of life and would establish law and order as well as (?social) peace, because on this, after all, depends the guaranteeing of the proper rhythm of work, better utilizing human and material resources and reserves in our economy, and the increased coresponsibility of the working class for shaping and implementing the social and economic policy of the country.

Hopes for creating bilateral, partnerlike conditions for the correct implementation of agreements were expressed by us at the seventh Central Committee plenum, when we proclaimed the alliance of all forces of commonsense, prudence and civic responsibility.

The same goal no doubt also guided the striking workforces, which in the agreements included an appeal for making good in the shortest time possible the losses which the national economy had suffered as a result of prolonged stoppages.

Evaluating these expectations from the distance of the 5 months which have elapsed since the moment of the signing of the agreements, we have to declare that the expectations of the nation for early normalization of life in the country have, unfortunately, not been fulfilled.

Among the reason for this state of affairs are undoubtedly the economic results of mistakes of the past, and primarily since departure during the last decade from the correct line of the Sixth PZPR Congress.

But a significant percentage of the reasons have occurred now, since the signing of the agreements. This was caused by the prolonged wave of strikes. These cause enormous losses to us, which considerably decrease the capacity of the Polish economy to overcome the crisis. They lower the already greatly reduced ability of the country to make payments.

The dramatic picture of our economy in 1980 was presented by the recently published communique of the Central Statistical Office. The country's economic situation continues to worsen drastically. We have achieved particularly poor results in industry during January of this year, when the level of production went down by nearly Z28 billion, and only achieved the level of 92.4 percent of the level of January 1980.

Although payments from the wage fund during that period went up by nearly 19 percent, social productivity went down to 92.9 percent; production in building went down by 22 points.

The lower level of production in January this year caused the worsening of the situation in foreign trade. In comparison with January 1980, our exports were reduced to 75.8 percent, and in the second payment area, to 77 percent. Our national economy is suffering tremendous losses on account of this. By not fulfilling our long-range trade agreements, we are disrupting the economic life of our partners, especially the CEMA countries.

These are the realities of the social tension, which have lasted much too long, and these, too, are the results.

For instead of work and actions which would help the country to overcome a deep economic crisis, we were faced with a mobilization [as heard] leading to downing of tools, voicing political demands going beyond the concluded agreements. We cannot ignore this or pass over it in silence.

These attitudes constitute at present a much greater danger for implementing the agreements than the errors committed during the negotiations, errors committed in implementing individual points, or in the presentation of specific proposals to public opinion for consultation.

There are people who treat with disbelief our reports on deepening economic crisis or even deny them. They do not want or perhaps cannot understand that the state of the economy depends on the reality of the concluded agreements. Indeed, what will be the result of wage increases if we can use this money to buy less than before, as the amount of money on the market grows? What benefit will come of the free Saturdays if instead of rest, they generate difficulties and worries and bring about ever-longer lines for foodstuffs on these 2 days off. The inflationary spiral could extend dangerously if we do not undertake--all of us--a tremendous effort to produce as many goods as possible. The people must understand this and draw appropriate conclusions from this.

The confidence of society is of uppermost importance. It is simply decisive for our future. For this, however, realism in assessing the economic situation is needed. Indeed, the results of this situation are apparent on shelves in shops, in warehouses of various enterprises, from stocks of coal at power plants. We must remove the scales from our eyes and face up to the truth. It is bitter and cruel, and one can draw only one single conclusion from it: We must act with utmost deliberation. What we need is work, efficient work, taking advantage of each and every hour when there are raw materials, power, and when the machines are running.

Comrades! In the socialist social system, trade unions constitute an important and lasting link of democracy. The Polish trade union movement in the past 36 years has, despite justified criticism from some working people about some of its shortcomings, methods and style of operation, made a great contribution to the development of Poland, taking an active part in socialist construction. Trade unions have united in their ranks the majority of working people who for many years have supported the democratic nature of trade union organizations, their creative nature and the active area of their public work. They represented, despite many important differences, possibly the most effective interests of workers, of all working people. But their demands were not always taken into account.

It should be said clearly that quite apart from the party itself, the trade unions also gave full voice, far ahead of the events of last summer and especially before the eighth party congress, in their proposals and demands to the opinions of workers, working people, to full criticism and at the same time to great bitterness. So we should pay tribute to all those trade union activists who never gave up their public mission. While appreciating the great importance the trade union movement has for the construction of socialism in Poland, the PZPR attaches great importance to the rebirth of trade unions because it sees in them a mass organization for protecting working peoples' interests, an organization which expresses their opinions and needs and which is a creative force behind socialist transformations in public life.

In the new political situation the rights and obligations of trade unions must be defined in a way which corresponds to the demands and conditions of the present stage in the development of socialist society. We can say with a full sense of responsibility that such conditions have been created. Our party has, in accordance with agreements, given the working people the right to form trade unions independent of organs of administration. A full self-governing trade union movement has the right to freely shape its internal statute, under one condition, however. These statutes and aims of activity must agree with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, with the principles of law and the socialist nature of our system. This means the recognition of public ownership of basic production resources, respect for the system of Poland's international alliances and full respect for the fact that the PZPR performs a leading role as the guiding political force of the state.

The trade unions' coparticipation in the creation of material bases for improving the living standards of working people and their families strengthens their importance and position in the process of shaping socioeconomic development and gives greater importance to their didactic activities among workforces and responsibility for the effectiveness of management.

But the workplace and its people is and will continue to be a region of special concern in trade union activity. Today this has all the greater importance because all kinds of trade union movement bodies are active in enterprises. This constitutes considerable danger for the interests of workforces. Because of a lack of cooperation among trade unions, the cultural, social and didactic activity in enterprises is already suffering. This also applies to sport and recently to winter vacation camps. This has given rise to potential tensions among workforces and new sources of conflict.

At present we can see organizational disarray in the trade union movement. But it is our view that we should preserve its political unity because the interests of the working class and all working people, for the sake of which this movement was created and which it represents, are indivisible.

The need for cooperation among the various trade unions organizations also arises from the socialist nature of social relations in our state. Moreover, despite justified differences in the methods of operation, in setting working priorities, or in taking up tactical aims, the strategic aims of trade unions are convergent or even identical with the main aims of party effort because the issue is the creation of fully socialist social relations in our country, the prosperity of all working people. What is at issue above all is the conquest of our social and economic crisis, the conquest of difficulties in which our country finds itself.

Our party favors the broadest possible and genuine self-government and independence of Polish trade unions. The process of putting these principles into practice is going forward in the whole trade union movement. This applies also to the industrial branch trade unions, which have behind them several decades of a rich tradition of defending the interests of working people and the living standards of the working class. In the printing community, this tradition goes back more than 100 years and among builders, mine workers, forestry workers, more than 90 years.

The industrial branch trade unions have adopted and are developing the experiences of the class trade movement and employ its ideals and its social and political achievements. Amidst difficult effort, they are regaining the trust of workforces and comrades at work and strengthening their very real authority.

For several months now there has been a process of organization in the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, a movement which has the right to full citizenship in the life of our country and has to perform, as other trade unions do, an important and momentous social function.

From its activities thus far it appears that this movement is clearly varied regarding organization and political-ideological attitudes. It is natural that its character will be decided by the attitudes of the millions of its members who see the new trade union as representing their interests and rights.

The bulk of membership has confidence in Solidarity. Solidarity links its hopes with its activities for improving working and living conditions, with the observance of socialist democracy. Thus, they are interested in the new trade union becoming a permanent and an important ingredient in our system by contributing constructive values that will serve the country.

By fulfilling these expectations, many Solidarity organizations in enterprises have already undertaken appropriate cooperation with the administration of enterprises, with enterprise councils of the branch trade unions, with party and with social organizations.

They are also actively participating in the work of workers' self-government.

NSZZ Solidarity is still in a stage of transforming from a mass and spontaneous movement into an organization with institutionalized structures and modes of action. It is concentrating mainly on demands, aiming mainly at restoring rights.

But it still has not got an official, constructive program of action approved by members. Certain segments of the union leadership and of groups of its advisers are clearly interested in prolonging this temporary character.

The period of time since registration has brought almost daily proof that a part of the leadership and advisers of this organization are aiming at imposing clearly political aims upon the movement. Many Solidarity activists have adopted as a permanent mode of action the exceeding of their statutes' norms regarding starting strikes and exploiting them.

Using the fact that so far there is no legal basis regarding the proclamation, progress and economic-financial results of strikes, they organize strikes on the slightest excuse and without any sense of social responsibility for the resulting losses.

With the help of this final weapon, they want to achieve all their objectives and goals and their objectives do not always mean the objectives of the working class.

The notorious use on these occasions of our national colors, of white-red armbands and flags constitutes, in a way, a violation of these symbols.

A good example of this behavior is found in the campaign started by Solidarity on shortening of working hours. The organizers of the strikes caused by this campaign and later the boycott of work on 10 and 24 January used the theme of work free Saturdays only as a pretext, because the economic and moral agreements were on the side of the state. As is known, common sense and objectivity were finally victorious.

But particular anxiety is caused by the recently organized strikes which have a political character, which have no connection with the real sense of the trade union movement and which cause losses amounting to many millions in production.

Today Solidarity--all its activists and members--is facing the fundamental question concerning the road of development of their organization, the role they want to play in the nation.

Will it be a road of continuous escalation of demands, of maintaining a state of tension, or a road of actively participating in efforts aimed at taking our country out of an exceptionally difficult situation? Will it be a role of destruction of what we have already created or a role of cocreating new moral and material values imperative for our nation, of cocreating socialist renewal in Poland?

Replies to these questions are linked with great responsibility for the future of the country.

Without giving up justified demands, the criticism of evil, struggle for a new content and form of life, we must at the same time take care that the risks associated with the changes taking place are not too great, that the superior interests of the state and the nation are not exposed to danger.

The attitude of our party to Solidarity depends on the response to these fundamental questions. Our party, in conformity with the decisions of the sixth and the seventh plenums, will continue to view all the actions of all trade unions resulting from their statutory goals with understanding and friendliness.

Comrades, more than 2 months have elapsed since the seventh Central Committee plenum. The results met with the understanding and support of the party and the nation. They became a strong impulse for active deeds by members of party organizations and echelons.

Developing the ideas of the sixth Central Committee plenum, we defined the sense of the socialist character of renewal, the directions of the necessary transformations in our political and social life.

Their implementation and the emergence of Poland from the crisis is possible only when the working class, peasants, the intelligentsia, in a word, all the working people, will participate en masse in implementing this exceptionally difficult task.

To make this happen, our party is aiming at regaining the confidence and support of the nation by creating conditions for the real participation of the working people in deciding the problems of state and economy.

The principles and practice of close, partnerlike cooperation of our party with the United Peasant Party and with the Democratic Party are being shaped ever more fully. This is based on the recognition of their independence and their full participation in the working out and the implementation of the program of the construction of socialism, with recognition of the leading role of the party of the working class.

Together with the United Peasant Party, we have published the policy provisions toward the rural areas. Together with the Democratic Party we are shaping the conditions for developing services and light production.

In rural areas, as in the whole country, a renewal of social life is also taking place. This favors the revival and the activization of agricultural self-government. This process has already embraced the great majority of Polish rural areas. Similarly, permanent phenomena are taking place in rural cooperatives. They are generally approved by peasants.

Agricultural self-government, using its rich patriotic traditions and achievements of more than 120 years, is strongly stressing in its work farmers' vocational and social problems. Agricultural circles and rural housewives' circles defend the interests of the rural areas and will effectively work for improving the living conditions in rural areas and for raising the status of farmers.

Peasant self-government has received the necessary instrument for action, found in the autonomous control of the agricultural development fund. The influence of self-government views on administrative decisions will be increased considerably. This will undoubtedly shape the deep transformations in the style and the methods of functioning of parish authorities and will effectively counter all wrongs and dishonesty in services rendered to agriculture.

The already begun and deepening process of rebirth of peasant self-government will be developed consistently by the countryside itself, in accordance with the party line, and this will be an irreversible trend. The peasants support our agricultural policy for they see in it their future prospects. The success of that policy is important for the whole nation. The point is, after all, for Poland to be self-sufficient in food. So all attempts to divert the peasants from that program conflict with their interests and with general social interests. This comment particularly concerns attempts to organize Rural Solidarity, for here one can see clearly that the dispute over self-government is aimed at transforming the countryside into an area of acute political struggle with the people's authorities, at breaking up their unity.

The initiators of the creation of this new peasant organization are often people sent in from outside, often demonstrating their antisocialist face and political concepts. The party will continue to create the political conditions and consistently strive for an independent, self-governing trade union movement to become an important and lasting element of the socialist political structure of Polish society; a force influencing the development of socialist democracy; streamlining economic processes for better and more justly meeting society's needs.

The new situation in the trade unions has faced party members and candidate members with the problem of defining their stand on the issue of union membership--with the problem of choice. This choice is, in any case, still an open question for many comrades. The question of the attitude of party members and candidates toward trade union activity which goes beyond the framework of the legal statute requires however, separate and unequivocal consideration.

In the case of such activity being undertaken, and particularly the organizing of strikes under political slogans and infringing the principles of observance of the law, PZPR members should absolutely refuse to take part in them. There cannot be, comrades, a compromise between the duties of party and trade union discipline where the arguments of socialism are concerned. The disappearance of the barriers between a sense of false, often regionally conceived, trade union solidarity and responsibility for the existence of the whole country is at present becoming the reason for the disorganization of the life of its citizens. The slogan of Solidarity which grew in the past out of the noble aims and will of the struggle of the working class for the right to live and work, was always linked with a high sense of responsibility for the fate of comrades, for those nearest and dearest and for one's own circle. This traditional trend should be upheld and strengthened by the party.

Poland's fate, as never before, today lies in the hands of the Polish nation itself. The socialist principles of the system of government, the development of its material and cultural base, the authority of the people's state--these are the work of all its citizens, party and nonparty, believers and nonbelievers. The role of the party and the attitude of its members today have a fundamental, a simply inestimable significance, because the party bears the responsibility for socialism, for what is good and bad in the past, but also for the future.

But socialism is not built by party people alone. It is the work of all working people. For that reason, particularly today in such a difficult situation, it is extremely important for the roads leading to social agreement through dialogue and coparticipation and coresponsibility to be as wide as possible and fully used.

We are a party which takes full responsibility for the development of socialism and the way out of the present crisis; the party of the working class, conscious of its obligations to serve its class and its own nation.

So let us appeal, comrades, from the platform of the eighth Central Committee plenum, to all members and candidates of the party to actively participate in the trade unions, to represent in them socialist ideology and party adherence to principles, to consolidate the socialist character of the trade union movement and all of its aims. The concurrence of actions of the trade union movement with the program aims and line of socialist renewal, proclaimed by our party, will decide Poland's future. The point today is to overcome the acute crisis; to overcome the growing economic difficulties, today and tomorrow, to develop and consolidate socialist democracy, to rebuild trust between society and party, between working people and the authorities. So it is a question of the future of socialism.

Barcikowski Speech

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["Excerpts" of speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee Politburo secretary, at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum, in Warsaw on 9 February--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the Politburo I am to deliver to the Central Committee a report on the work of the party leadership.

At the sixth session of the Central Committee, Comrade Stanislaw Kania spoke on the necessity of reports of this kind. During the time since the sixth Central Committee plenum, sessions of the Politburo have been held regularly, every week, and during the periods of growing tension in the country even more often. This was imposed by the development of the socioeconomic situation and by the great number of problems facing the party in this period.

The great responsibility assumed by the Politburo and the immense importance of decisions made were reflected in the deliberations. Common decisons of the Politburo were taken after an open and comprehensive discussion and after the various views of its members had been taken into account.

The decisions made were distributed for implementation to Politburo members and their implementation was monitored.

The work of the Politburo is based on full internal party information and on numerous resolutions and motions coming into the Central Committee from party organizations as well as letters from our comrades. The amount of information being sent from the Central Committee to voivodship committees multiplied but there still is not enough information being sent directly to big party organizations and we are being justly criticized for this.

Ever since the sixth session of the Central Committee the Politburo had to work in two directions simultaneously: first, the operative everyday action to influence the course of events occurring in the country as the situation developed and second, work on long-term decisons shaping the process of socialist renewal.

In doing so we were assuming that a broad sociopolitical activity encompassing the greater part of society was of great value. This asset utilized in constructive activity could play a great role in overcoming difficulties and leading our country toward the road of development. We are convinced that this accords with the vital interests of the country and is in the interest of the development of the socialist system. This conviction is shared by our party and a greater part of Polish society profoundly concerned with the tensions and ever-growing chaos in socioeconomic life.

Unfortunately, however, these expectations have been realized only to a small extent so far. Only in some enterprises do the Solidarity organizations participate in work aimed at increasing production and defending the working rights of its members. A significant part of the Solidarity leaders are working to maintain and increase tensions, seeing in them a means of constant pressure on the state authorities and to constantly rouse their organizatons. Pushing society toward anarchy continues by the willful actions of various centers which do not follow even the recommendations of their own organization and leadership.

The Politburo examined various strike actions with utmost attention. Their destructive influence on the economy and on social life cannot be denied. This alone should command an extremely careful use of the strike, as a last resort. The fact is, however, that each pretext to stop production is considered good regardless of the damage caused by this to the market or to export supplies. Moreover, a sort of strike terror is applied to workforces and workforces are forced to down tools by means of exerted pressure. Ever more often, as it has been said, the strikes have a political character contrary to the statutes of Solidarity.

We take the view that we should implement the August agreements, but we must recall that they are bilateral and also include obligations for trade unions. These very obligations have not been met so far, both insofar as production and the character of the organization itself are concerned. Under no circumstances can we agree to continuously expanding the interpretation of these agreements and to the authorities having solutions forced on them which are not included in the agreements.

We are aware of the error committed by the authorities mainly in the first period when cooperation with the new trade unions was being established. These errors were exploited later in order to stage prestige strikes and maintain social tension. That is why we support the idea that contacts between government and trade unions be given a permanent character so that they take on institutionalized forms which would enable us, in an orderly way, to solve socioeconomic problems important to the working people.

It is in the interest of trade unions and of the country that the norms of statutes should be observed, with solicitude for the overall living interests of members and their social interests. No one can ignore this responsibility and history will not absolve anyone of it.

In working out the program by the Politburo, top place was occupied by problems of our party, including preparations for the ninth extraordinary congress of the party.

At the latest session of the Congress Commission the preliminary draft of the provisions of the programs was discussed. Intensive work is continuing on the preparation of an amended draft. A decision has been made that members of the Congress Commission should have meetings with voivodship teams to discuss voivodship drafts in the light of the work of the commission.

Regarding the exact date of the congress, owing to this state of work on congress material, we are proposing that we should discuss this matter at the next meeting of the Central Committee.

In its work the Congress Commission is guided by the aim of safeguarding internal party democracy and of defining the principles of democratic centralism in a way as to guarantee that the party will act democratically; also of safeguarding its ideological-political and organizational cohesion and its ability to fulfill the leading role in socialist construction.

In conformity with the decisions of the sixth Central Committee session, the Politburo paid much attention to shaping, in the spirit of renewal, the work of our party in the Sejm and in the local representative organs. The new statute of the parliamentary PZPR creates foundations for deputies' and the parliamentary PZPR's independence in the work within the Sejm within the framework of the general principles of party work.

Our parliamentary party is contributing to the fulfillment by the Sejm of its constitutional role in the state. It is toward the Sejm, the highest authority of the state, that the hopes and the expectations of the nation for calm and order in the life of our nation and for the overcoming of the crisis, are being directed, more than ever before. We shall see to it that the Sejm will meet these national expectations.

We have abandoned the principle that the chairmen of people's councils had to be secretaries of our party. The provincial people's councils have elected their chairmen and the elections of chairmen at the basic level are nearing completion. As a result of all this, now leading people's councils are numerous activists from the allied parties and also nonparty people. In compliance with the directives of our party, the process has begun of the decentralization of management and of handing over a wide range of powers to the voivodships in the field of planning and management of the local economy, including agriculture, housing construction and the health services, education and culture.

Our party is decisively opposed to undermining the position of deputies and counselors, to questioning the constitutional rights of the Sejm and of people's councils, because this threatens the destabilization of organs of authority carries, the danger of disruption in the state and reduces esteem for the institution of the state, of civic attitudes to the law, calm and social order.

The Politburo submitted the relationship between our party and allied parties to a penetrating verification, as well as the work of our representatives in the National Unity Front.

The result of the joint work by the PZPR and the other parties was the declaration by the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD on the principles of cooperation. This declaration is decisive for the partnership relations of the party and the other parties, on matters which are the subject of joint interest in the process of socialist renewal. The Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy actively supports the National Unity Front. The same can be said of all those social organizations and nonparty activists taking part in its work.

In the work of the Politburo, a prominent place was occupied by matters of economic and social policy. This is essential in the face of accumulating economic difficulties and the need to carry out profound changes in management. We proceed here from the assumption that the preparation of new solutions should come about as a result of the work of the most outstanding specialists, of interested scientific and professional circles and, by way of a broad discussion, should obtain social acceptance.

The Commission for Economic Reform, set up at the initiative of the Politburo, has reached the end of the first stage of its work. It has opened to broad public discussion the assumptions of the reform on the national economy and of management. This is a document of supreme state importance because it contains proposals concerning the whole sphere of managing and running economic life, which outlines the general framework of the participation of workforces in management and in the results of the work of enterprises and economic organizations. Work is continuing on the laws on enterprises, on workers self-government, on the cooperative movement and on other legal acts emerging from the assumptions of the reform.

I have already mentioned the guidelines for agricultural policy, passed by our party and the ZSL. At the time we passed on the draft guidelines for discussion to the regenerating agricultural circles and organizations, to agricultural cooperative organizations and, or course, to the rural organizations of our party and the ZSL. In the outcome of that discussion's summary and the collected opinions of agricultural and food economy experts, the final version of the guidelines was compiled, approved by the Politburo and by the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee. We have every reason to state that these guidelines are the joint achievement of the entire agricultural community. The guidelines assume stabilization of the conditions of the development of farms, they predict the profitability of agricultural production and a gradual improvement, as industrial production develops, in supplies of the means of production to agriculture.

The agricultural products processing and storing will be developed. At the same time social and cultural matters of the countryside will be included. On the basis of those guidelines a reconstruction and development of the self-governing rural organizations is taking place--the professional representation of farmers based on agricultural circles as well as numerous branch associations of producers and traditional cooperative organizations. By transferring the means of the agricultural development fund to agricultural circles a basis for their economic activity has been created. The Parish meetings of agricultural circles are coming to an end and the voivodship meetings of these organizations have begun. The law on agricultural self-government is being prepared.

Recently attempts to break up the rural self-government organizations and to transform to the countryside the organizational methods used in the cities have been intensified. We do not find any justification for this kind of activity. It leads to break-ups and to political struggle in the countryside, with all kinds of consequences.

Solidarity has a real opportunity to improve the supplies to agriculture and to encourage its development but this role will not be fulfilled by political strikes aimed at forcing decisions by state authorities by disrupting production and which worsen the difficulties in supplies to the countryside. The principles of the development of the small manufacturing and crafts policy adopted jointly with the SD ensure stabilization of the economic conditions for work and development of this economic activity which is needed so badly. At the same time the rank of the self-governing cooperative economic organizations in the above sector has been increased.

In parallel with systemic solutions, the Politburo examined the living conditions of the population. The Politburo takes a continous interest in the very difficult problems of market supplies, mainly regarding food. We have reviewed the results of consultation on the draft system for the sale of meat and butter for coupons. The Politburo also examined matters connected with housing construction and housing policy, adopting a principle of priority treatment for outlays for housing and the communal economy in the sofial and economic plans of the state.

In accordance with the resolutions of the sixth and seventh Central Committee plenums the Politburo systematically analyzed the state of our party and the progress made in the process of purging the party of the people who are demoralized and politically alien. We were guided by the conviction that it is an essential factor of the socialist renewal to return to high ideological and moral criteria, so that our party is never again accused of the tolerant attitude to the misdemeanors which are contrary to the ideology and statute of the party.

The process of purging the party is conducted by us and will continue to be conducted continuously. Departures from the party were accompanied, although to a lesser extent, by an influx of new members. The newly accepted amounted up to the second half of last year to 26,000. We welcome them into the party as our members who have not been put off by the difficulties faced by the party and who are uniting themselves with the party in difficult times. As a result, our party has decreased only a little and it still numbers over 3 million members and candidate members. We fully share views expressed by many comrades that it is necessary to increase decisively the criteria of acceptance for party membership.

As a result of the purging of party ranks, 2,411 members have been excluded from the party, the majority of them in the fourth quarter of last year. Among them the biggest group was made up of persons who were abusing party posts in order to gain personal advantage. A large group is also made up of persons excluded for infringements of party discipline and for undermining the ideological and organizational cohesion of the party. A large number of cases, about 100, were investigated and examined by the Central Party Control Commission. The commission, on the basis of an in-depth investigation, meted out the party punishment and gave its verdicts on the capability of performing the leading functions.

As comrades know from the press reports, a number of people performing very responsible functions were punished by expulsion from the party. In accordance with the resolution of the seventh Central Committee plenum the Central Party Control Commission examined the case of the former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and made a decision to expel him from the party.

The work of the commission confirmed that there was a laxity of the moral and ideological criteria within the party in the seventies. This greatly harmed our party and one must draw all the necessary conclusions for today and for the future. This simply must not happen again. At present the [local] control commissions must accelerate examination of matters submitted to them and to end this stage in their work. All things left unsaid or any lack of consistency in evaluation or in action causes further damage, giving pretexts for producing new centers of tension. This was recently proved clearly by the Bielsko case.

There, around the personal accusations directed against the voivodship authorities, the local Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] called the workforces out on strike which subsequently paralyzed the life of the voivodship and brought about great production and sociopolitical losses. This was, on the part of the MKZ, a highly irresponsible action. One cannot, however, pass over the responsibility which rests for provoking it and for the failure to be well-informed on the situation on the part of our comrades in Bielsko. Clearing up issues on the spot, they lessened their importance and did not fully inform the Central Committee on the nature and scope of the grievances. Their assessments frequently changed during the strike. We take the stand that measures regarding cadres must be carried out in this matter.

In recent months, important changes have been made in the principles of cadre policy. This has found expression in the considerably increased changes in party leaderships and in state posts. Work in a responsible post is not at all as easy as people commonly believe. As a result of the cadre changes made recently, there has been a considerable rejuvenation of party and state leaderships. The changes made in cadre policy lie, in part, in increasing the number of nonparty people in management posts in enterprise administrations. We have made progress in this respect, but it should not satisfy us yet. It cannot be seen as sufficient.

Among the large amount of work carried out by the Politburo, an important place was occupied by matters of foreign policy and economic relations between Poland and the world. No right-thinking person in our country doubts Poland's place in the community of socialist states, its important role in that community as the second socialist country, from the point of view of potential. The disquiet of our friends at the weakening of the internal stability in our country, at the pronouncements of forces hostile to socialism and at phenomena threatening anarchy in socioeconomic life is therefore understandable. That disquiet is all the greater since the anticommunist centers of the capitalist world have begun to speculate with the Polish issue, to play the Polish card on the international arena and to play it to internal advantage in their countries.

Disquiet has also grown in seriously thinking political circles of the capitalist world at the development of the situation in Poland and the effects it may have for the balance of forces in Europe, for the policy of detente and peaceful relations in Europe. Our standpoint on these issues is clear and unambiguous. Poland is and will remain a socialist country, honoring its alliances and alliance obligations, so important for the security of its borders of independent existence. We have enough will and possibilities to solve correctly domestic issues and guarantee the socialist character of the renewal in our country. We declare at the same time that the wider activity of forces hostile to socialism, calculated at undermining the ties of alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, damages the primary interests of the nation and must be ruthlessly combated by all aware political forces in our country. In Poland's sociopolitical life there can be no place for political madmen or people bereft of all political responsibility.

At the same time, one must recall the whole truth: The country's international standing is a function of its internal strength. This is never so evident as in economic relations. The Politburo assesses Poland's situation as threatening its national existence. Already on the agenda is the absolute necessity to make an about-face in social moods and to suppress the forces of destruction, forces hostile to socialism, pushing our country to the bottom of the abyss. We must concentrate all the forces of commonsense and patriotism in order to make this about-face. This is the task facing our party and from it arise elementary conclusions for its effort. The party must rid itself of quarrels and arguments which are very often introduced from outside and which cause its internal paralysis. The party must mobilize its forces and join the hard battle for social order and respect for authority, for normal work and production results.

Plenum Speakers' Remarks

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[Excerpts] The session of the eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum is still in progress. At present a debate is in progress at the plenum. To date some 20 speakers have taken the floor. Here is a summary of what Ryszard Karski, Central Committee candidate member and minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, said in the debate:

Ryszard Karski stated in his speech that the worse than planned results of foreign trade in 1980 are the result of the halt in the second half of last year of traditional exports of many goods. For instance, our coal deliveries decreased by more than 12 million tons which caused a serious reduction in foreign currency revenue and entailed withdrawal from some traditional markets. The trade balance deficit was also worsened by an increase in cereals and fodder imports. For this purpose we have spent more than $1.7 billion. On the whole a further deterioration in our payments situation took place regarding the capitalist countries. Our indebtedness increased by more than $2.5 billion and reached a level of more than $23 billion. At the same time our indebtedness vis-a-vis all the socialist countries, with the exception of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam, has increased.

The basic goal of this year's plan, Ryszard Karski said, is to protect the community's living standard even if it means increasing our foreign debts. We must consider, however, if this kind of policy can be continued in coming years. That is why it is necessary to formulate and implement an economic program which will aim at halting the process of indebtedness. The fundamental condition for this is to increase exports to a maximum by the export-oriented direction of the specialization of industrial production. At the same time effective actions should be taken to reduce imports.

The next speaker, Stefan Zawodzinski, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Bialystok Voivodship party committee, devoted much of his speech to the mass media issue. He stated that at present there are occurrences of very extreme evaluations [oceny] of some phenomena. There is a shortage of objective information, that is, mainly the objective evaluation of the government, ministries and all federations, party actions and the objective assessment of the trade union movement, both Solidarity and the industrial trade unions.

Solidarity, he stressed, is a new movement without experience of action. In one's attitude to the healthy working-class core of Solidarity one needs much understanding, patience and sympathy. Speaking on the draft law on agricultural self-government, the speaker stressed that there should be wide consultation in agricultural circles, industrial trade unions and rural youth by no later than mid March. The farmers themselves should become co-authors of this law.

Next to speak was Zygmunt Wronski, Central Committee member, member of the Party Central Control Commission and worker at the "Ursus" mechanical works. He said that it is difficult to accept that in such a difficult situation the party has no precise program. Mistakes are still being made. It is also necessary to define who is the enemy of the party. I dare say, the speaker said, that it is not Solidarity. People often join Solidarity because they see in their area many irregularities, people pursuing private interests, lies and other negative phenomena. Solidarity has also been joined by people who wish to gain by the anxiety of us all and we must oppose this. Such is the role of our party, Zygmunt Wronski finally stated.

The debate at the eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum is continuing.

Zabinski Addresses Plenum

LD092324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Here are some opinions from the discussion of the eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum:

Boguslaw Stachura, Central Committee member and deputy minister of internal affairs, said with reference to the situation in Poland that it is far removed from stabilization and that the phenomena of Solidarity actions which go beyond its statutes are being watched with great concern. This also applies to Solidarity's attempts, especially in urban areas and in the regions, to shift attention to problems of general political interest.

Forces hostile to the socialist state, Boguslaw Stachura stated, have spotted their opportunity in the newly formed trade union movement and are concentrating their entire efforts on penetrating its structures and imposing on it their own program ideas far removed from the genuine interests of the working class. Their efforts have largely been successful. This can be seen clearly from the fact that the Social Self-Defense Committee/ Workers' Defense Committee [KSS/DOR] activists encourage various Solidarity bodies to intensify their demands and consequently the social tensions in the country. The speaker stressed that the party has an absolute duty to insist on the observance of law which all citizens are obliged to respect. It is now necessary to consistently put into practice the slogan: "Democracy, Yes; Anarchy-No."

Andrzbj Zabinski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship party committee, stressed in his speech that the implementation of agreements with the working class still applies, but this does not go for those who are manipulating it. A readiness to put into practice the agreements concluded in the well-intended interest of the working class must not amount to further concessions to escalating demands, increasingly divorced from the spirit of agreements, demands which without a doubt are aimed against the systemic foundations of our socialist state. The situation is quite clear: The opponent, hiding his counterrevolutionary identity, has embarked on merciless attacks directed right against our party, Andrzej Zabinski said. We must not remain indifferent in the face of this kind of frontal attack. The party and people's authorities must no longer retreat.

Members Retired; Others Resign

LD100028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum held its deliberations in Warsaw yesterday. When the debate was concluded, Tadeusz Grabski reported on the results of the work done by the motions commission of the eighth party Central Committee plenum.

The Central Committee passed a resolution on tasks facing the party in deciding conditions for action and on the socialist nature of trade unions.

In connection with a party investigation carried out by the Central Party Control Commission into the activities of some full and candidate members of the party Central Committee, the eighth Central Committee plenum has adopted a resolution on the motion of the Politburo, which recalls from the composition of the Central Committee Zdzislaw Legomski, Franciszek Kaim, Henryk Rechowicz and Andrzej Borkowski, and has also accepted the resignation from the list of Central Committee members of Zdzislaw Grudzien, Zofia Grzebisz-Nowicka, Jadqiga Lokkaj, and Jerzy Zasada.

Kania Address

LD100848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0611 GMT 10 Feb 81

["Excerpts" of speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered on 9 February in summing up the proceedings of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum held in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee, I address the workers. You are the nation's leading, front-ranking force. The main part of the national wealth is in your hands. Be instrumental in barring the way to anarchy. Let the good rhythm of work and proper management return. It is on you that the main historical responsibility rests.

We address the peasants, the farmers. Let the Polish countryside become the arena of wide cooperation with the people's authorities, in the name of agricultural development and in the blossoming forth of the Polish countryside. Let us jointly frustrate the designs of those who would wish to break the agricultural self-government.

We address the artistic communities, scientists, Polish intelligentsia. Let the country's difficult situation stimulate your minds so that the economy may be developed and modernized, so that public life is organized better. We share the alarm of the Polish women about the threat to the peaceful existence of the family, to its standard of life.

We address the young people. Anarchy leads backwards. Continue to be a force for progress. We want to see you as our comrades in the party's important activities.

I address the people's armed forces and soldiers of the Polish Army. I address the functionaries of the public order organs. Be a faithful guardian of the cause of independence and the revolutionary gains of the Polish nation. Let everyone know that socialism will be defended in the way in which Poland's independence should be defended.

We direct our thoughts to the veterans of struggles for national and social liberation, to the labor veterans. Always perpetuate and consolidate everywhere the truth, confirmed by your life, that there are no sacrifices too great for the fatherland, nor is there excessive labor or effort, where fatherland is concerned. Let the front of rationality and patriotic responsibility for all that goes to create the Polish fate expand.

Comrades: The line of the party is a line for a consistent, well thought-out renewal along socialist lines, for creating guarantees for a stabilization of order and for changes which do not disrupt work and management. It is in this spirit that we will carry out our mission to lead the nation more fully and courageously--to lead these changes. All of the party and state authorities have numerous tasks--tasks that are piling up--before the ninth congress. All of them are important. We must ensure calm in the country. We must put an end to conflicts and unrest. We must restore respect for state authorities. We must convince the working people that it is essential to put an end to strikes and that strikes which flare up in the name of partial goals today strike at the general interests of all.

The renewal process should be channeled into the channel of legality. Normal, institutional mechnisms by which democracy can be expressed should be created.

What is at stake is that renewal activities should serve the construction of strong and stable structures of political, social, economic and state life. They cannot be of a destructive and anarchic character.

Some of them must have their anti-socialist sting torn out! We must carry out all agreements speedily, efficiently and honestly. This will be the proof of the credibility of our policies and a good way to calm down the atmosphere.

The party and state authorities must fully regain public confidence. The mandate on the basis of which we exercise power must be strengthened. This is a key task of a general nature.

This requires the creation of a program for Poland's further development, a program that will meet with public approval during its creation and that will follow its formulation. This requires, too, more decisive action to stimulate public activeness, to reach a consensus upon the actions embarked on, to pass just decisions. This also requires us to shake off our tentativeness, to rid ourselves from the habit of yielding to groundless objections.

It is necessary to continue to work for an improved frame of mind for all peoples and for their trust in the party, its policy and in state authority. It is necessary to continue to consolidate everything that strengthens social justice. Nobody should be allowed to feel like a second-class citizen in any sphere, at any time. We expect that all kinds of self-government and social organizations which have regained their identity will loyally cooperate with the state authorities and assist it in the discharge of tasks. As authentic representatives of social interests and strivings we expect that they will help to shape partnerlike relations within an effective working state not torn apart by divergencies.

Our duty is to conclude as speedily as possible the preparations for the economic reform, to introduce with determination those elements of it which can be applied without delay. At the same time we must do everything possible to step up productivity and to ensure that existing production capacities are used to the full and that international obligations are met in full and on time. We should settle rapidly through legislation those matters which call for settlement. We should streamline the state apparatus and improve its mechanism of functioning and personnel composition in order to improve its service to citizens. It is necessary to end the regression of housing and social construction. It is necessary to work for the improved existence of elderly people and to make the pension system more just.

We must improve the conditions for the start of young people into adult life and guarantee equal opportunities at the starting point. Education calls for streamlining. The same is true of the health service which in the opinion of the community does not provide health protection in proportion to outlays, nor in proportion to the size of its staff.

The crisis which we are experiencing has brought to light not only the enemies but also the allies of the idea of the renewal of relations in Poland in conformity with the socialist principles and precepts of social order. The construction of an alliance of sensible patriots requires an appropriate widening of the governing base. We will share that responsibility on a wider scale than up to now with all who demonstrate a sense of responsibility for our socialist state.

We want the mass media to enjoy social confidence and to express correctly the strivings of various factions of the community. We want them to become a tribune of criticism. At the same time we expect from them and from our comrades employed there a great sense of responsibility for the turn of events in Poland. We expect support for the activities of the party and the state which are designed to establish a socialist stabilization of life and to continue socialist renewal. The mass media should encourage calm and prudence as well as responsible attitudes of the citizens. Their mission is not to inflame nor to encourage social excitement and extreme attitudes or unrealistic views or ideas.

An important event in the whole of the communist movement is approaching, an event extraordinarily significant for all progressive forces, and one important for the development of the whole of mankind. This event is the 26th CPSU Congress. The fraternal Soviet party and the Soviet people are preparing themselves for it in creative and strenuous work and, at the same time, through discussions of improvements in various fields of social, political and economic life. In the decisions and resolutions which will be passed at the congress the communists of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people forever see their force and link their future with them. Peoples who build the socialist system at home link their feelings with the congress.

Our party has special reasons to draw conclusions from the deliberations of the Soviet communists--our neighbors, our allies and brothers.

In these difficult times we get help. Our friends are not sparing in it. This applies primarily to the Soviet Union. Other creditors also understand the need to avoid sinking the Polish economy. However, they will be unable to continue to show us their understanding if we continue to drown in chaos.

On behalf of the Central Committee assembled at its eighth plenum I address all party members. Comrades, we live through moments which are difficult for the party and the state. A struggle for power is in progress. Attempts are being made to weaken the position of our party and to diminish its role in the state and in society. We must set in motion all the resources of our economy and we must overcome chaos. We must ensure the socialist character of the new trade unions. We must isolate the political opponents of socialism. We must nip in the bud all counterrevolutionary trends or attempts. This is not a quiet time. It is a time of crisis. It is not a time of stabilization. It is a time of struggle. At such a time the party must gather all its forces and work with all its force to calm emotions, oppose the enemies of socialism, and create order in public and economic life.

The work of the party organization, the activity of every party member must be adapted to this unusual situation. It is imperative to counteract the slackening of party discipline and the transformation of our organizations into debating clubs unfit for action. Every party member, every party organization must deal responsibly for the development of the situation in the area of its activity.

We must take matters into our hands in order to ensure order, discipline and a normal flow of work. We must counteract in good time the emergence of all plans to disturb work and discipline. Party members must counteract strikes, destructive strikes aiming against the interests of the whole community, against the interests of the working class.

No party member can participate in a strike of political character. It is the task and ambition of party people to take charge of opinion, to reach for the goal of ruling the minds, to explain the situation in which the nation, the state and the economy find themselves, to incline people to be prudent, to expose to the workforces any and all trouble-makers. I call on party members to support the activities of party branches, to support the state authorities and economic administration, and to support activities that serve the cause of restoring peace and socialist stabilization.

In the situation which has come about there is no room for ambivalent or apathetic attitudes. One cannot drown the cause of socialist renewal in settling scores. Nevertheless, we declare that we will set the process of just judgment upon all those who betrayed the principles by which our party is bound forever.

The time has now come for courageous and decisive people as far as the party is concerned. The Central Committee counts on all organizations, upon each and every party member. We, all of us, are responsible for the development of the situation. We are in the process of preparing the extraordinary party congress, preparing the program theses. the development of socialist democracy, strengthening the party's leading role in socialist construction and stabilization of the socioeconomic situation.

In accordance with the will of the Central Committee, the work of preparing the congress must be speeded up. This goes for work on the programs and on building the strength and cohesion of our party as a whole.

Let the activeness of party members, all its activists, grow in creating both these things: program theses and building up our party's cohesion. Sober-minded and prudent patriotism--this is what we appeal for to everyone, in the name of the Polish United Workers' Party.

JELENIA GORA STRIKE CANCELED; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD100920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] According to the government press spokesman, talks have been held at the Council of Ministers between the Joint Strike Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity Jelenia Gora chapter, under Roman Niegosz's chairmanship, and Deputy Premiers Stanislaw Mach and Jerzy Ozdowski.

Following the completion of the talks early this morning, the following communique was issued:

1. Concerned about improving medical treatment for the inhabitants of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship, the PZPR Central Committee has decided to present the newly built Granit rest house in Szklarska Poreba to the voivodship, for hospital purposes. The Granit rest house belongs to the Central Committee and was built out of the party's social fund. The rest house will be taken over immediately and wholly by the Jelenia Gora voivoda on the basis of a lease until the new voivodship hospital is handed over for use, for the hospital requirements of the health service. After consultations with the minister of health and social welfare, the voivoda will designate the so-called profile of the rest house and will ensure its development.

2. The minister of construction and construction materials industry, jointly with the Jelenia Gora voivoda and minister of health and social welfare will ensure the speeding up of construction of the 610-bed voivodship hospital, so that it may be handed over for use at the end of 1984 or at the beginning of 1985.

3. The Jelenia Gora voivoda will make sure that two hospital pavilions for 130 beds will be finished and handed over for use in 1981.

4. The Jelenia Gora viovoda will ensure that workers rendered unemployed due to the reorganization of the Ministry of Internal Affairs children's sanatorium, will be taken on elsewhere.

5. Remaining matters pertaining to the voivodship and final accords will be examined by the government commission currently holding talks in Jelenia Gora.

6. The joint strike committee calls off, as of today, the strike in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship.

This was the communique issued early in the morning today, following the completion of talks between the strike committee of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity Jelenia Gora chapter and Deputy Premiers Stanislaw Mach and Jerzy Ozdowski.

MINING MINISTRY, SOLIDARITY DISCUSS WORKING HOURS

LD092326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] As previously announced, talks started today in the Ministry of Mining Industry in Katowice between the ministry's top officials and representatives of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. The talks are being held to settle the issue of working hours in enterprises operated by the Ministry of Mining and other workplaces governed by the law of mining.

Some Issues Not Resolved

LD100242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Leading officials of the Ministry of Mining held talks with representatives of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity on matters connected with regulating working hours at enterprises which belong to the ministry. The talks were held at the offices of the Ministry of Mining in Katowice. There has been an in-depth analysis of the possibilities of giving individual groups of workers priority as far as the reduced working hours are concerned, depending on their industrial affiliation and the nature of their work.

Despite the fact that on many points the positions taken by the sides coincided, the meeting failed to resolve certain issues. The talks, which lasted till midnight, have not been ended. Most likely they will be continued in the Ministry of Mining today.

Miners' Strike Suspended

LD100506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] The talks between leading officials of the Ministry of Mining and representatives of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity, held in Katowice till late in the night, failed to bring about a clear-cut solution.

The matter of regulating working hours at enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Mining and at other plants subordinate to the mining law is thus still open. Despite this fact, NSZZ Solidarity delegates from union commissions at factories, who represent the mining sector and certain mining enterprises, held a meeting tonight, and, having been acquainted with the reports of the KKP representatives engaged in the talks, stated that they were suspending the strike of mining enterprises that had been announced for today.

They cited the national interest, Lech Walesa's appeal, as well as the announcement of changes in the composition of the government as the basis for this decision.

LUBLIN ENTERPRISES HOLD 1-HOUR STRIKE 9 FEB

LD100024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] In some regions of the country tension still continues to show no signs of abating. The Interfactory Founding Committee of the central-eastern region of the Solidarity union, with headquarters in Lublin, declared a 1-hour strike yesterday. Its aim was to express support for the farmers' demands. Production was halted for 1 hour in some major enterprises. Some workforces did not stop work, among them the truck plant, even though its workforce expressed support for the strikers.

Strike readiness was maintained in Wroclaw and Wroclaw Voivodship and in Gorzow Voivodship. The delay in implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements is being given as the reason in Wroclaw.

SZCZECIN MKR PLENUM ACCEPTS RECENT AGREEMENT

LD091458 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Szezecin, 9 Feb (PAP)--The Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] plenum of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in Szczecin which met last Friday adopted a decision in which we read among other things:

The MKR plenum accepts the agreement made between the National Consultative Commission and the government, in particular:

1. The acceptance in principle of an 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek which will be legislated by the end of 1981;

2. The acceptance that, in view of the economic difficulties of the country, in the year 1981 after three consecutive free Saturdays the fourth will be a workday and the overall number of free Saturdays in 1981 will amount to 38. Secondly, the MKR plenum has decided to give a positive answer to the appeal of the union authorities regarding the 8-hour workday on the fourth working Saturday. Thus, the members of the regional Solidarity union will work for 8 hours.

SZCZECIN FACTORY WORKERS SUPPORT RURAL SOLIDARITY

LD091634 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1555 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Factory horns sounded at noon today in some work establishments in Szczecin in support of Rural Solidarity. Horns were also sounded by some drivers of streetcars and other municipal transportation vehicles. No enterprise stopped work.

GDANSK SOLIDARITY TO BEGIN PROTEST CAMPAIGN

LD091932 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity in Gdansk held a meeting at its headquarters. The meeting dealt with an assessment of the situation in connection with the continued tension in the southwestern and northeastern parts of the country.

The Interfactory Founding Committee Presidium has decided to begin as of today a protest campaign of hoisting national flags on some factories as a sign of solidarity with other regions of the country in support for the registration of Rural Solidarity.

SOLIDARITY IN LOWER SILESIA TO HOLD STRIKE 12 FEB

LD091807 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] A protest strike of Wroclaw Municipal Transportation Enterprise [MPK] took place at 1100-1200 today. It was called in connection with the failure to implement the demand to release from arrest Tadeusz Jedziszak. In the afternoon our reporter Tadeusz Laczynski visited the MPK:

[Begin recording] [Laczynski] It is 1400; I am on the fourth floor of the MPK management office in Solny Square. A meeting of the strike commission of Wroclaw streetcar drivers is in progress. They have received a reply at last. It reads:

On 30 January of this year Wladyslaw Sasyniuk, your union's representative, made an application to change the preventive temporary arrest applied 8 December 1980 to Tadeusz Jedziszak to the social bond of the works' commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity: Prof Czeslaw (Hermas), Prof Tadeusz (Horowicz) and Dr Tadeusz (Hutkowski).

The above application has been refused because Tadeusz Jedziszak committed an offense which is socially very dangerous and which carries a penalty of 1-10 years' imprisonment. He is accused of committing a crime, the nature of which was undertaking with other persons preparatory activities aimed at the violent overthrow of the political system and the weakening of the defenseive capabilities of the Polish People's Republic. Thus Tadeusz Jedziszak is answering for crimes against the state because of his active membership of the illegal association called the Confederation of Independent Poland.

In this situation it is obvious that the crime for which Tadeusz Jedziszak is being held has nothing to do with his activities during the strike in August 1980 or with his political views--points mentioned in the resolution of the Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity.

I would also like to point out the inappropriate wording contained in the final part of Wladyslaw Sasyniuk's letter sent to the voivodship prosecutor's office in Warsaw on 30 January of this year, which categorically demands that the arrest be lifted by the given deadline. As is known, the prosecutor's office is working on the basis of law and no decision [word indistinct] can be forced upon it.

Signed: Junior Prosecutor Tadeusz (Konczarz).

The deputy voivoda of Wroclaw is entering the room [words indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] An extraordinary session of the MPK strike committee is in progress because we have just received the letter from the prosecutor's office. As far as the MPK is concerned, the strike committee will now tell us about its decision. Over to my colleagues from the strike committee:

[Second unidentified speaker] We would like to inform you that the strike committee will continue its sit-in in its office. By Friday inclusive, on Friday [as heard] a further decision of the strike committee will be made. At the last meeting with Voivoda Owczarek it was mentioned that someone from the Prosecutor General's Office should come here. This did not take place. If someone had come, there would be no warning strike today. We do not know what stand will be adopted by the Interfactory Founding Committee, but we are standing where we were standing before, and we are going to move.

[Another unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] as the Interfactory Founding Committee we will take other action, in the form of stopping the printing of various dailies published in the city of Wroclaw and possibly in Wroclaw Voivodship. [Words indistinct] the six joint interfactory founding committees from the whole region of lower Silesia have decided that as a protest concerning the way in which the coast and Silesian agreements are being implemented and concerning the government's general attitude toward the trade unions, they will organize a warning strike for the whole region from 1000 to 1200 on Thursday.

Nevertheless, we expect some wise decisions to be taken and the situation to be analyzed at the plenary session of the Central Committee and at the Sejm session. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON TALKS BETWEEN LODZ STUDENTS, GOVERNMENT

Negotiations Resume 7 Feb

LD072226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Today, on the 19th day of the sit-in strike at Lodz higher educational establishments, talks were resumed after 1600 GMT between the government commission and the students. The commission is led by Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Janusz Gorski, while the students are represented by the Interuniversity Consultative Committee. The talks are concerned with the so-called general social demands, the protocol signed previously, military training, industrial practical work, foreign language studies and sociopolitical subjects.

Today, (?the talks dealt) with some of the issues raised by the demands of a general social nature, including problems of the application of the systems of justice and censorship, the preparation of new textbooks for the teaching of history and free distribution of works of Polish culture and scholarship. So far agreement has been reached, among other things, on the issue of the registration of the independent association of students, the resumption of the production of the film entitled "December" and more effective action in connection with environmental protection.

9 Feb Talks Noted

LD092134 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The difficult situation at higher education centers in Lodz is continuing. The Saturday talks of the interministry commission with the students did not produce results. Less than 1 hour ago the talks were resumed. Stanislaw Czajka, deputy minister of science, higher education and technology, is representing the ministry at the talks. The arrival of Minister Janusz Gorski is expected tomorrow. The sit-in strike at the higher educational establishments in Lodz has now lasted 20 days.

Agreement Expected 10 Feb

LD101156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Lodz--Early this morning another round of talks ended between the interministry commission led by Minister Janusz Gorski and the consultative committee for higher education establishments. A provisional agreement has been reached on the demands submitted by the students and agreement has been reached on questions which until now caused controversy, such as students working in factories, the teaching of sociopolitical subjects and many political issues. At present, the commissions of experts representing the two sides are working on the final draft of the agreement. The demands were also presented to the students on the sit-in strike, who discussed and approved them.

It is planned that today, at about 2000, an agreement between Minister Gorski and representatives of the students is to be signed, thus ending the sit-in strike at the higher educational establishments of Lodz which has been going on for 21 days.

POZNAN STUDENTS START SIT-IN TO BACK LODZ STUDENTS

LD091620 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] We have received a report from Poznan that a sit-in by Poznan students, supported by the Socialist Union of Polish Students as well as by students not affiliated to any union, started in the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan today. The sit-in is a demonstration of solidarity with the Lodz students' strike, which has been in progress for nearly 3 weeks now. It also expresses support for the demand to register Rural Solidarity.

IMPLEMENTATION OF JASTRZEBIE ACCORDS SUMMARIZED

LD072254 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb (PAP)--All Polish papers have published a report about the implementation of the points of the protocol in the agreement concluded between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee in Jastrzebie on 3 September 1980. It transpires from the report, signed by Council of Ministers' Plenipotentiary Mieczyslaw Glanowski, that by 5 February 1981 almost all of the 27 points were implemented. This concerns, in particular, the introduction of the principle that, beginning 1 January 1981, work on statutory work-free days is only to be carried out on a voluntary basis, the increase in pay for all groups of workers in the mining industry, the abolition of the four-shift labor system in force at the mines, and overtime work on a voluntary basis being paid for in full. Points concerning the distribution of bonuses, the health service in the mining industry, early retirement and so forth have also been implemented.

Several points which must be (?studied) in detail have been forwarded by the government to the trade unions for consultation.

In particular, they concern questions such as changing the rules for granting family benefits. Proposals on these questions have been forwarded to the National Consultative Commission of the Solidarity trade union and to the coordinating commission of the branch trade unions.

One of the points concerns the (?introduction) of the controlled system of sales of meat and its by-products. The draft document setting out the temporary controls has been presented by the minister of domestic trade for nationwide (?examination). [passage indistinct]

Other points, concerning cadre changes at enterprises have been forwarded, according to M. Glanowski, to the commission in charge of drafting the trade union law set up by the Council of State. The draft law, in its initial version, has been forwarded to the trade unions and government bodies for examination. Once the remarks and proposals made have been examined, the bill will be submitted for a nationwide discussion and extensive consultations and will subsequently be forwarded to the Sejm.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY ON NEED FOR UNITY OF RURAL WORKERS

LD091520 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 9 Feb 81

["To Defend Unity of the Countryside"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (PAP)--DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the press organ of the UPP CC, today made a case for unity of the Polish farmers, writing as follows: The United Peasant Party and the Polish United Workers' Party are all out for full self-governance of the social, economic and cooperative organizations operating in the countryside. We believe that conditions for their creation should be fully democratic.

We recognize the fact that there should be equal access to the production means. Private farms have been recognized as a lasting and developmental form of agricultural production. This causes restrictions in the operation of state administration in agriculture. Agricultural circles and organizations have been endowed with rights of a self-governed organization. On the increase is the number of unions and branch associations. We favour the idea that agricultural circles and unions be registered in appropriate courts. We have been making maximum efforts to develop production of production means for agriculture. [as received]

Agricultural circles will have a decisive voice in the distribution of production means.

Obviously, the numbers of production means are unlikely to increase with the establishment of a new organization. This poses a question of what is the substance of the dispute in the matter. Should this be concern for the interests of the peasants or is the real issue the "rule over the souls in the countryside?" What profits would come from this to the peasant? Experience of past generations on the matter has been unequivocally negative. Should we return to fighting inside the countryside?

In his speech delivered at the 8th UPP Congress, the Chairman of the UPP Central Committee Stanislaw Gucwa made it clear that his statement was of a rational nature devoid of any intention to discredit any organization. Such discrediting action however has been taken up by numerous local activists of "Rural Solidarity" towards organizations of agricultural circles, including the disorganization of their meetings.

Answers to many doubts are bound to come from the experience of Polish history. We are a peasant party with old traditions. The experience of the peasants movement shows that the countryside benefits best from unity. These benefits come from concentration of forces and the rallying round ideas born in the countryside and the forms and methods of action originating in that countryside.

We do not represent closed structures. We are open to novelties and proposals and we are coming up with proposals for cooperation and want to share in creation. We shall remain faithful to the resolutions of the 8th UPP Congress and old traditions of self-government in the countryside. We shall remain faithful to the wisdom of the peasants who say that in order to be able to divide one must first create the thing. We want to do both things. We will defend the biggest force of the countryside--its unity.

LABOR MINISTRY CHANGES WORKER BENEFIT LAW

LD092246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] As promised previously, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs has published in the second issue of the legislation gazette the instruction which cancels a regulation depriving workers of family benefits resulting from unjustified absence from work. The instruction came into force on 1 January this year.

SOLIDARITY ELECTION DRIVE IN ZIELONA GORA NOTED

LD101010 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Summary] The election campaign by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in Zielona Gora Voivodship has already passed the halfway mark. Factory commissions have been elected in nearly 400 enterprises. Thanks to the expansion of the printing base, the Interfactory Founding Committee has started publication of a trade union biweekly "SOLIDARITY OF THE CENTRAL ODRA REGION." Material published in it concerns trade union organizations registered in the Solidarity interfactory founding committees in Zielona Gora and Gorzow.

SWISS DELEGATION MEETS WITH SOLIDARITY IN GDANSK

LD092056 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] A delegation of the Swiss trade union is currently in Gdansk. Today it met with representatives of Solidarity from the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk. During the meeting, views were exchanged on trade union activities in various countries. The guests have placed flowers at the foot of the monument of shipbuilders fallen in December 1970.

REVIEW OF TRADE UNION COMMISSION SESSION TOPICS

LD072354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] This week it is necessary to record the meeting of the consultative commission of industrial branch trade unions. The subject of the session was the discussion of the government's preliminary proposals concerning changes in the pension system, family allowances and grants to mothers interrupting their employment for the purpose of bringing up their children.

The commission adopted a critical attitude to the proposals of the Ministry of Labor and voiced its support for the introduction of the principle of a mechanism which would allow a yearly automatic raise for all the benefits listed above in proportion to the rise in the cost of living, an increase in average earnings and the annually reviewed "social minimum income."

The consultative commission of industrial branch trade unions has also adopted a critical attitude towards the time limit of 2 weeks fixed by the Ministry of Labor for consultations, after which the ministry would assume that trade unions were not going to submit reservations to the draft proposals. At least 1 month is needed for the purpose of proper social consultations with workforces of industrial enterprises, as distinct from the pseudo-consultations along the lines of those [words indistinct] which existed in the past.

Meeting With Labor Ministry

LD092238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs met today with a delegation of the consultative commission of industrial branch trade unions. They agreed on the text of a Council of Minister's regulation regarding working hours and principles governing the introduction this year of additional work-free days. Details of measures to be introduced in individual industries were also agreed on.

Representatives of the autonomous trade unions' provisional cooperation committee also attended a meeting today. The meeting resulted in the initialing of the Council of Ministers' regulation. Much attention was paid during the talks to the problem of shorter working hours in the health services.

PRIMATE ANNOUNCES TRADE UNION STUDY GROUP

LD081518 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw--Cardinal-Primate of Poland Stefan Wyszynski has decreed the establishment of the group of the elaboration of problems within the competence of Catholic social teaching, for the use of the trade union movement. The office [as heard] connected to the Secretariat of the Polish Episcopal Conference at Warsaw, is set up taking into account the process of renewal of social life and the need for moral renewal of the country, and is part of the trade union movement whose members are particularly interested in the social teaching of the church.

KUROWSKI DISCUSSES PARTY, COUNTRY'S RENEWAL

AU091525 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski: "Leading in Renewal"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE PZPR IS MAKING INTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR ITS NINTH CONGRESS--THE FIRST EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS IN ITS HISTORY. THE PARTY'S AND COUNTRY'S SOCIALIST RENEWAL IS THE SUBSTANCE OF THE CONGRESS PREPARATIONS.

THE FUNCTIONARIES IN SOME ECHELONS OF SOLIDARITY WHO ARE KNOWN FOR THEIR ANTISOCIALIST VIEWS AND EXTREMIST ATTITUDES ARE VIOLATING SOLIDARITY STATUTES, ARE TRYING TO DRIVE LARGE SECTIONS OF THAT MASS ORGANIZATION INTO THE BLIND ALLEY OF TOTAL NEGATION, ARE BOOSTING SOCIAL TENSION, ARE SEEKING TO MAINTAIN A STATE OF CONTINUOUS CONFRONTATION WITH THE STATE AUTHORITIES AND ARE CREATING IN PRACTICE A STATE OF DYARCHY. THIS IS A VERY DANGEROUS MANIFESTATION INSOFAR AS OUR SOCIOECONOMIC LIFE, PUBLIC ORDER AND THE PROCESS OF THE PRESENT RENEWAL ARE CONCERNED.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE, THE INCREASED ROLE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE BODIES WITHIN IT, EFFORTS TO BETTER MEET THE CITIZENS' NEEDS AND THE REVIVAL OF TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES--ALL OF WHICH MAKE UP THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIST RENEWAL--REQUIRE THAT OUR PARTY SERIOUSLY DISCUSS AND ENRICH OUR PROGRAM WITH PROPOSALS FOR COOPERATION AMONG ALL SOCIAL COMMUNITIES. THIS WILL CREATE ENTIRELY NEW AREAS FOR ACTIVITIES BY THE ENTIRE PARTY AND ITS BASIC ORGANIZATIONS, BY ALL THE ECHELONS AND INSTITUTIONS OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, AND WILL HELP RAISE THEIR STATUS AND AUTHENTICITY. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES AND GENUINE CHANGES ARE NOW INCOMPARABLY MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE FINEST WORDS.

Renewal is a return to our party's ideological and Marxist-Leninist principles, with the proviso that they be applied to the country's present new social and economic situation. THERE CAN BE NO RETURN TO THE OLD METHODS OF PARTY WORK BECAUSE THEY NO LONGER FIT OUR LIFE AND ARE USELESS AS A MEANS OF SOLVING THE CURRENT PROBLEMS OF OUR YOUNG, EDUCATED, AMBITIOUS AND PARTRIOTIC SOCIETY AND OF OVERCOMING OUR CRISIS. Those who are unable to understand this will sooner or later find themselves outside the stream of events.

The views and attitudes, especially activities, that divide the party and lower its ideological criteria, have nothing in common with the correct understanding of the process of socialist renewal. Ideological capitulation and opportunism harm the party. He who attacks socialism, throws a challenge to the party and fights it. There is no doubt that in many party communities the struggle against that danger would produce better results if these communities had been given in the past a better knowledge of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and of society.

For example, today some people accept as correct the concept of the party as the leader of Poland's socialist construction but a leader who is deprived of the elementary power of influencing the state's organization, the mass media or personnel policy. The party must not deprive itself of the conditions that make it impossible for it to influence social life, although I am aware of how much should be changed in the forms and methods of party work. For example, our personnel policy will aim at creating the conditions that will enable those people to take over leading functions who are competent, enjoy a high authority and the appreciation of their communities and distinguish themselves for their initiative and commitment. We will counter artificial preferences and the so-called round robin of posts. In practice that should enable young people--party and nonparty--to have increased opportunities to take over various professional and social functions.

As for the party apparatus, we will pose particularly exacting recruiting criteria from among socially and professionally experienced functionaries who know the toil of production work and know that they are servants of the elected party echelons.

A higher quality of all personnel can be ensured by a more extensive and natural recruitment from all social communities and by observing exacting recruiting criteria without any concessions.

The party is changing and will change the forms and methods of its leading role. These forms and methods depend on the given stage of socialist development.

Today everyone can see that socialist renewal is not taking place in a political and ideological vacuum and that it is causing varied reaction and hopes among the external and domestic enemies of socialism and our country. In their wish to reform the party, our domestic enemies are using the old, revisionist theories that seek to negate the party's leading role and to launch activities to weaken the party's unity and cohesion. That means that we do not always meet with sincere criticism, although we listen attentively to the arguments of all voices.

The events of the past few months have given a new meaning to the term party attitude. For very many people, this simply meant dignified conduct, the principled defense of the party's policy and its ideological tenets, and the assumption of the great responsibility for the party. The party should be relieved of responsibility for the errors made by individuals. It is always wrong to generalize such errors. At times, such generalizations become a weapon in political struggle and an occasion to subject the entire party to total criticism.

Seeing this danger, we will always be mindful of the quality of party ranks. LOWERING THE IDEOLOGICAL AND MORAL CRITERIA OF PARTY RECRUITMENT IN THE PAST YEARS HAS BEEN THE REASON WHY THE PARTY WAS JOINED BY CASUAL PEOPLE WHO PAID NO ATTENTION TO THE PARTY STATUTORY NORMS. THE TOLERATION OF SUCH ATTITUDES IN THE PAST FEW YEARS HAS INFLICTED IRREPARABLE DAMGE TO THE PARTY. Only too often were V.I. Lenin's precepts forgotten: "The party is a voluntary alliance that would inevitably disintegrate--at first ideologically and then materially--if it did not purge itself of members holding antiparty views." "Careerists and scoundrels try to worm their way into the party by every means."

THE PROCESS OF PURGING PARTY RANKS IS CONTINUING. FOLLOWING THE SIXTH PARTY PLENUM, THE CENTRAL AND VOIVODSHIP PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS AS WELL AS BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HAVE OUSTED FROM THE PARTY MANY PERSONS WHO VIOLATED ETHICAL, MORAL AND STATUTORY NORMS. SINCE LAST JULY, THE BASIC PARTY ORGANZATIONS HAVE OUSTED OVER 30,000 PARTY MEMBERS. THE PARTY IS PURGING ITSELF AND WE REGARD THIS PURGE AS A PERMANENT PROCESS.

THIS PURGING MUST RESULT FROM A JUST EVALUATION OF EVERY MEMBER'S ATTITUDE AND FROM THE FACTS THAT ARE VERIFIED OBJECTIVELY AND WITH EVERY CONSIDERATION. SUCH A THOROUGHNESS IN EVALUATING ATTITUDES IS ALWAYS JUSTIFIED, BUT TODAY IT IS ESPECIALLY JUSTIFIED IN VIEW OF THE MANY CASES OF BASELESS SLANDERS AND ACCUSATIONS. THIS IS WHY, WHILE PUNISHING ITS MEMBERS, THE PARTY WILL RESOLUTELY DEFEND HONEST PEOPLE AND OPPOSE ANYATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE A HUE AND CRY AGAINST THEM. THIS IS BECAUSE COMBATING THE PARTY CADRES, ESPECIALLY THOSE IN LEADING POSITIONS, IS FOR THE ANTISOCIALIST FORCES--THE ADVERSARIES OF OUR PARTY--AND FOR THEIR STRATEGY A FORM OF SPECIFIC POLITICAL STRUGGLE AND AN ATTEMPT TO DISMANTLE THE APPARATUS OF POWER. IT IS NECESSARY TO SEE THIS ISSUE IN ITS PROPER DIMENSION.

IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS MANY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEADING CADRES--PEOPLE WITH CLEAN HANDS--HAVE BECOME THE TARGETS OF ATTACK BY THE ELEMENTS OF ANARCHY ONLY BECAUSE THEY HAD THE COURAGE TO MAKE EXACTING DEMANDS AND TO ACT AGAINST THE PROGRESSIVE DROP IN SOCIAL AND PRODUCTION DISCIPLINE. THE CURRENT STATE OF SOCIAL TENSION HELPS WEAKEN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ECONOMIC CADRE'S PERFORMANCE AND COMPELS IT TO FOCUS ITS ATTENTION ON ELIMINATING VARIOUS INCIDENTS INSTEAD OF SOLVING IMPORTANT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

THIS IS WHY WE THINK THAT AN IMPORTANT TASK FOR PARTY MEMBERS IS TO OPPOSE THOSE DANGEROUS MANIFESTATIONS, SHOWING THEIR HARMFULNESS AND DEMONSTRATING THE USELESSNESS OF THE ACTIONS THAT DAMAGE SOCIAL INTERESTS, INTENSIFY THE DIFFICULTIES AND HARDSHIPS OF OUR LIFE, AND LEAD TO ANARCH.

TRYBUNA LUDU: KANIA SPEAKS TO CONGRESS COMMISSION

AU061553 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

["Text" of Speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at the 2 February Warsaw Session of the PZPR Congress Commission: "Development of Socialist Democracy Is the Crux of Our Life's Renewal"]

[Text] Respected comrades, the discussion has yielded a great deal of rich material which will form a very good basis for improving the document which has been presented here. The document is in the nature of a thesis. It is time to start work on full program guidelines regarding the ways to strengthen the party's leading role, the tasks in developing socialist democracy and the lines of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and promoting Poland's socialist development. This work has to be carried on with incentive and a sense of great responsibility. Our program must at the same time be both wide-ranging and ambitious, yet realistic and corresponding to our people's vital needs. In the discussion, all comrades spoke of such a program and everyone expects such a program. In particular, it must be a program to guarantee that we will never again have to produce any guidelines for the next renewal. It must also show ways out of the difficult economic situation. This is what the workers class and all the people are primarily demanding, because all the working people are feeling the stresses of the present situation. We must meet this demand, although the task is exceptionally difficult.

The country's economic situation is worse today than it was 6 months ago, which is a result of past actions and of various difficulties, including problems with the weather last year, and a result of a destabilization of the national economy caused by reduced labor productivity in the past few months, especially by the strikes, which are now daily causing losses worth hundreds of millions of slotys. For example, one day of a strike in Bielsko Voivodship costs about Z270 million.

An integral part of the guidelines with which we will go to the congress should be a stabilization program for the next 3 years. The program will be a composite of various measures whose essence should be restoring a balance in the national economy. Safeguarding the populace's living conditions should be an extremely important task of that program.

We must devote particular attention to overcoming economic imbalances because they lead to poor economic efficiency, to increased production costs for every commodity and to lower productivity. Today we are coping with these imbalances primarily by sliding down to the level of the backward sectors--the sectors that disturb production cooperation and harm the national economy.

A particularly onerous problem of our economy is the large drop in coal extraction, which is affecting the production results of all branches of industry and makes it difficult to supply the populace with coal. If the situation in January were to persist in the coming months, Poland would have to import coal. Knowing how patriotic and dedicated our miners are, we trust that such a contingency will never occur.

As you see, what we need are activities to more effectively get rid of imbalances by pulling up the backward sectors and to create stabilization by progress and not regression within the national economy. This should be clearly set out in the economic stabilization program. You have spoken about that, pointing primarily to agriculture, to the industry which produces for the market, and to many other sectors of the economy.

Restoring a state of balance is the most important foundation for constructing various economic mechanisms. I am thinking here of economic reform. Of course, it would be a mistake if we were to assume that the introduction of reform should be made dependent on establishing an ideal balance. That is because the reform itself and the manner in which it is introduced should encourage the promotion of balance. However, no mechanism can function effectively if its base is shaky. That is why the stabilization tasks are so important, and that is why we should persevere in seeking to improve and tidy up our economy. Whatever delays and hinders that process harms our country and our people.

Our commission's task is to work out a program that is consistent with the expectations of the party, the workers and all the people. Such a program must respond to the moods of the party members, and must use the results of the militancy and revival unprecedented within the party for dozens of years. Unfortunately, we have been unable to use all that in the materials submitted to you. That is why the final program must do that. Whatever is dominant in the resolutions and various theses is very useful and will help to enhance our party's strength and enrich the congress program.

Our responsibility as a commission is of historical dimension, and this stems from the party's role. We should not and cannot make mistakes, especially when mapping out the strategic lines of our party's development, and when constructing the system of the party's functioning in the spirit of Leninism--in a new way. Above all, we must take into consideration the country's sociopolitical situation with all the facts and causes which form it.

We are experiencing the most profound crisis in People's Poland. That is why our evaluations must be all the more accurate. We should single out all the strong points and trump cards we have. We must accurately evaluate the entire socialist construction in People's Poland. What have the past years produced for our economy and how have they shaped our society? Our present society is different from the one of many years ago when we were just beginning socialist changes. It is to our present distinct advantage that, despite various errors and difficulties, it was a process of growth in every dimension.

We should also recall and stress that our party has tried to draw the necessary conclusions from various crises. One such conclusion is our approach to the methods of solving social conflicts. None other than our party used political means to solve conflicts even when they were most acute and when it was difficult to assess their nature. That is our important trump card.

In the program under preparation, we should confirm the orientation toward a socialist renewal of our life. Its essence consists of developing socialist democracy. We should stress the topicality of all activities that serve the cause of reaching an agreement with society, or restoring or constructing on enduring foundations society's trust in the apparatus of power. But we should also produce a realistic assessment of the alignment of social forces and the threats that are asserting themselves now, and with which we must reckon in the future. No mistake is allowed in this regard. Such mistakes claim a heavy toll in the same way as simplifications concerning areas of various social manifestations.

At this moment serious threats are hanging over Poland--threats more serious than can be assumed on the strength of the records kept by a few or more dozen political adversaries, enemies of socialism. [sentence as published] We have come face to face in our country with manifestations of anarchy, with efforts to create a state of dyarchy. An organization which is a trade union is being transformed into an organization that is far removed from what its statutes declare. This example shows you most clearly that the dispute about the registration of the statutes and about the character of statutory records was not a formal dispute. We are against those who, exploiting the workers' trust, are using these means that in the final reckoning are turned against the workers themselves and that bring tension in the country to the breaking point.

That is why we should evaluate the facts realistically and oppose the dangers of counter-revolution. We must restore Poland's safe socialist development. That means that primarily we must build up society's trust in people's power, the trust of the workers class in the party, and the party's position in society. We should never relent in doing this because nothing else will help us.

All those who take an objective view of the rural areas are sure of one thing: that the party has shown its resolve--both in declarations and actions--to support the peasants, in common with the ZSL, in reviving rural self-government and to follow a farm policy that will make the peasants feel good and produce higher farm yields. We have stated this in the farm policy guidelines worked out together with the ZSL. The activities of agricultural circles have gained in intensity and the traditional forms of the rural co-operative movement, beginning with the lowest levels, have been revived. We are creating conditions for peasant self-government groups so that they can develop their activities. This is highly important, and that is why the government decided to place the agricultural development fund at the disposal of individual circles. We will ensure to an increasing extent that the administration respects and adheres to the views expressed by rural self-government groups. That process is continuing but no one should doubt that the PZPR and the ZSL are firmly resolved to make it irreversible and ever expanding. That is a fact, and not merely a hope on our part. Farmers support us en masse. Whatever is taking place in connection with Rural "Solidarity" boils down to a single issue and dispute: Are the rural areas to be a sphere of cooperation between people's power and farmers, or a sphere of political struggle against people's power? This is the crux of the dispute.

The comrades have devoted much attention to the party and its strengthening as well as to domestic problems and dangers. All this calls for the most penetrating studies. We must find answers to every doubt. I have said again and again that the situation in the party is the key to overcoming the present situation. Aside from a great and extremely creative revival, we have in our party a great many manifestations that are hardly constructive. I think that a component part of the congress preparations, on the one hand, is the work to construct a program, and on the other the efforts to build up the party's strength, cohesion, militancy and discipline. The Marxist-Leninist program, a policy that is relevant, visible and able to mobilize society; the quality of party ranks; and a democracy which ensures that programmatic ideas and the action program are a result of the wisdom of all party members and are the foundations of the party's strength. We should see that this is so. We should also bear in mind that the party's organization system and the Leninist principles of its construction and functioning--that is, centralism and discipline which set the party apart from a discussion club--are also and will always be the foundation of the party's strength. The principles of party discipline ensures that the party may carry out transformations that change systems and improve life. May this thought accompany us in our further work on the draft congress documents.

Our party must stand very close to the people. With their style and methods of activity, party figures must encourage activity among rank and file party members and must enhance public activity, because that is the essence of party work. Unlike command that also has other functions, leadership is good when it stimulates. We must encourage public activity by all means. Our program must be clear, pointed, Marxist-Leninist, and at the same time profoundly Polish, rooted in Polish realities. Let us give heed to that, because in that field there can be no excessive solicitude. This was rightly emphasized today.

The strength of our party influence is to be measured by the yardstick of influence exerted by its individual members on the workers class and the public. For this reason our party expects every party member to act not only in his or her party organization, but also among nonparty people, in public and trade union organizations. At present that subject is particularly topical, yet in the theses it has been insufficiently tackled, probably because this was only a summary of the theses. It deserves to be examined by the Congress Commission Presidium and to be treated particularly and in detail. That is one of the most important problems concerning the present development of Poland. We must not just touch upon this issue or deal with it in a marginal way. That issue has always been great. Its disregard has brought about the results which we are now experiencing, although that was not their only cause.

We must pay heed to the changes taking place in branch trade unions. That is an interesting process. That is not a process of disintegration but on the contrary, a process of closing ranks. The basic structure has been preserved and members of those trade unions are regaining confidence in the consolidation of their positions. There are reports about workers joining branch trade unions. That trend is to be encouraged.

As far as Solidarity is concerned, there are quite a few worries and great causes for concern. I share the feelings of the comrades who voiced their concern from this floor. Certainly, that is a mass organization and we have taken a constructive posture concerning it from the very beginning. But that does not mean that we can tacitly accept the fact that 'Solidarity' is being pushed--certainly not by the workers, but by, as they were called from the tribune here, "inspirers," some advisers and some leaders--toward a non-statutory activity aspiring to the role of an opposition political party. That is a matter of our great concern and arouses opposition. This is not the development trend that we counted on while registering the trade union. This is not the development trend that meets the workers' interests.

Here we spoke about many trade union problems and about the situation that in recent months has deteriorated in various spheres, including cultural activity at enterprises, constant interest in social problems, labor safety and working conditions for workers. Whom should those postulates be addressed to? Certainly, to trade unions. This should be taken to heart particularly by those who frequently mistake wage claims alone for social issues.

The speakers dealt here with various extremes that render contacts difficult and jeopardize an agreement with the trade union movement. Certainly it is true that in our party also there can be and are persons who do not see what has happened, do not see that the situation is new and that the ways to act must change. But I also fully share the view that one must not, that it is unfair and virtually wrong to compare, to put on the same plane the extremes bringing about dangerous situations and hitting socialism, and that which is simply the inability to see the character of our situation, the inability to make contact and sometimes the aloofness or dislike stemming from that inability.

Let me repeat the old formula here: In contacts with Solidarity, with all its organizations and with workers, we must never run short of patience. But we must also be firm enough to unmask the adversaries--not only those who write about their opinions somewhere abroad but also others who act in various regions and at various enterprises. Such cases are plentiful.

The most important duty of party members in all trade unions--and therefore also in Solidarity--is to take care of the socialist character of that organization, to see to it that trade unions are efficient defenders of both workers' rights and interests, and that they do not engage in activity contrary to those interests.

It is time to take an attitude to the participation of party members in various strikes. As we have repeatedly emphasized here, a strike is a protest and we recognize that right to protest. However, that workers' right is an extreme weapon. Instead, under our conditions it has become an object of intrigues. We have long had strikes not purely social in character. Many of them have been in essence political ones.

Should party members participate in such strikes, or should they apply party discipline--moreover, apply it not only for formal considerations, but also out of one's awareness? Such strikes go against the interests of socialist Poland, and they eventually go against the workers' interests. Such strikes entail the entire escalation sequence, endanger the national existence of Poland and are very harmful to it. Apparently, this is the time to accurately define questions concerning participation in strikes.

Further intensive work is ahead. We must work with elan. Delays have not been organized by anybody, they resulted from the real rate of work in collectives. At Politburo sessions, we have repeatedly reminded that work must be accelerated. In the second half of this month we are moving to convene a plenary session of our commission to examine the full text of the draft theses for the congress. At the same time, we also would like to present the document dealing with the theses of a program for economic stabilization for the next 3 years. If we organize the work well, this time frame seems to be realistic. In that case we could, if need be, even organize a 2-day session of the commission, including team work, to obtain that document in its final shape. It is important to make use of all materials obtained from party organizations. We must very carefully and favorably examine all proposals aimed at consolidating cohesion and unity in our party.

'CRITICAL' COAL SHORTAGES IN KIELCE REPORTED

LD091440 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpts] According to information from Kielce Voivodship the fuel and power situation at industrial enterprises there is very critical. The motor vehicle factory in Kielce and the Kielce Chermar enterprise have coal for 2 days, the Starachomice motor vehicle factory for 3 days. These small stocks leave virtually no reserves. The situation is worsened by the fact that interventions do not yield any results and that coal deliveries are essential.

The main user of our coal, the power industry, has sufficient coal stocks for 8 days. In this branch of the economy coal stocks are even better than last year. The remaining recipients have much smaller stocks than in previous years although all recipients are supplied with much better coal than last year because power coal was not exported.

But the power industry as a whole, especially power stations and thermal power stations, are experiencing very unfavorable and erratic deliveries of this fuel. At present the coal mines produce coal 5 days per week, roughly 600,000 tons per day. On Saturdays the output is 100,000-205,000 tons. On Sundays, as is known, there is no output. This during 1 week the national economy received about 1 million fewer tons of coal than it might have. In January the mines produced 13.3 million tons of coal, that is, almost 4 million tons less than during the same period last year.

Exports amounted to only about 450,000 tons of coal. This was coal which could hardly be used at home. It consisted of several kinds of coking coal unsuitable for use by power industry enterprises. If this reduction in coal production is maintained throughout the year, the national economy will be short almost 10 million tons of coal in addition to the complete stoppage of exports.

BISHOP DEPLORES CITY AUTHORITIES' 'LACK OF LOYALTY'

LD052320 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Czestochowa--The ordinary of the Czestochowa Diocese Bishop Stefan Barela addressed a communication on 17 January this year to the faithful of his diocese in which he says that, despite promises by the state authorities to refrain from constructing cross streets over the Avenue of our Lady with Pulaski and Starucha streets, and despite the setting up of a church-government joint commission for renewed examination of the traffic problems at the foot of Jasna Gora, the work has been virtually completed during negotiations with the state authorities.

Taking this state of affairs into account a meeting of a joint commission of experts from the state and the church was scheduled for 22 January. Deploring the lack of loyalty on the part of the administration-state apparatus, the Czestochowa ordinary recommends to the prayers of the faithful [words indistinct].

YOUTH RENEWAL MOVEMENT PROTESTS OLD BUREAUCRACY

LD070926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 7 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] DZIENNIK LUDOWY writes, among other things, about the rebirth of youth organizations in the rural areas. Emilia Kendra writes:

The renewal of the youth movement began with the protest against the indolence of the bureaucratic system and its members, who took over offices in the town and parishes, hung up nameplates and sat under umbrellas.

The renewal has not been proceeding smoothly anywhere, because much too often it is upsetting the comfortable inertia, private interests, range of influence, powers and authority of these people.

All these entitlements, posts and power are not being surrendered willingly. Hence, it is not surprising that an unprecedented fight has been declared against the violation of the old structures and for the maintenance of the status quo ante. They are defending their old positions at any price.

The author then quotes representatives of the rural circles on the subject of the Union of Rural Youth, which is being reformed.

MINISTER WIEJACZ VIEWS COUNTRY'S ROLE IN EUROPE

LD072304 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb (PAP)--during a discussion in the editorial offices of ZYCIE WARSZAWY devoted to foreign policy, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz stated that Poland's internal affairs are not and cannot be the subject of international talks. We would protest if anyone tried to attach international significance to our internal problems. Nevertheless, it is well known that, since these issues are of interest to all, they are being discussed in one way or another.

What are we discussing? First of all, we are striving to show that we are capable of solving our problems ourselves, even the most difficult ones. The past, despite the difficulties, fully confirms this point, and I believe this is the way it will be in the future. Second, we are aware of Poland's importance--and this is by no means megalomania--in the existing balance of forces, especially in Europe, and we also understand that any development of the situation in our country must take place with this balance taken into account. We are a socialist state and a participant in the Warsaw Treaty. Moreover, we are and always have been a very active European state which conducts a dialogue with the Western countries, for history has taught us that our security is closely linked with the security of the whole of Europe. Such is the leading trend of Polish foreign policy, a very clear one from the very beginning.

In connection with this we are demonstrating and intend to continue demonstrating activity in all the initiatives which make up the policy of detente. [Passage indistinct] exclusive, and we will have to work in such a way as to convince our partners that despite the difficulties, which at the moment are very great--(?it is not only Poland which is going through economic difficulties, however ours are extremely serious--we will continue to be in a position to take an active part in this cooperation, and in the future will become a very advantageous partner in it.

TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICIZES WESTERN MEDIA ON SITUATION

LD101240 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Feb 81

[From the press review: "Anti-Polish Propaganda"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (PAP)--The situation in Poland has for 6 months occupied an important place not only in the news, but also in commentaries in the bourgeois press and on Western radio stations, especially those working "for export" to socialist countries. The events in Poland are not being interpreted fully in accordance with the truth, but primarily in accordance with anticommunist tendencies and in a spirit which is unfriendly to Poland, writes TRYBUNA LUDU journalist Daniel Lulinski.

The illustrated magazines published in mass editions are accompanied by texts intended to denigrate the socialist system and underline the alleged illusory nature of Polish renovation, with photographs showing our country in a distorted mirror. They are an integral part of bringing to the surface current prejudices in the West about the alleged "incurable" shortcomings of Poles, such as a tendency to idleness, an unwillingness to observe the demands of public discipline and a national tendency toward anarchy.

An example is provided by a PARIS MATCH report (of 18 December 1980) on which we commented at the end of December. What is remarkable is that those same photographs discrediting our country were published on 15 January of this year in ...[PAP ellipses] the Hamburg weekly STERN (issue 8/81). This magazine, which publishes 2 million copies, is very popular not only in the FRG but also in Austria and Switzerland.

STERN has published its own report from Poland under the title "The Path to Poverty." This report is a mixture of anti-Polish prejudices which would not put the propaganda of the Hitlerite arch-liar Goebbels to shame, D. Lulinski stresses. Apparently certain FRG circles feel the need for a "picture of Poland" corresponding to the wishes of incorrigible revanchists. They are speculating on the possibility that the crisis which is being drawn out in our country will create favorable conditions for realizing their dream of restoring the "Third Reich" with 1937 borders, that is, including the GDR and a third of Poland's territory. This is openly stated by the press of the reactionary Springer concern.

On more than one occasion last year troops and thousands of policemen were sent out against workers and peasants in the West, where the mass media have for some months been manipulating and juggling "the Polish question," trying to discredit the idea of social progress, including any in their own countries, against striking fishermen and peaceful youth demonstrations, or against defenders of the environment, against peasants, in order to deny them the fruits of agrarian reform. [sentence as received] The bourgeois media do not write about such facts prominently. They do not devote special attention to them in radio broadcasts "for export" to the socialist countries.

WARSAW MEETING DEVOTED TO SFRY 'SELF-MANAGEMENT'

LD071420 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1321 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb (TANJUG)--Over 500 experts participated in a meeting devoted to the Yugoslav experience in self-management here in Warsaw recently.

The meeting was organized by the Association of Polish Economists which last year organized similar meetings devoted to the Hungarian economic reform and the functioning of the Soviet economic system. University of Zagreb Economics School Director Dragomir Vojnovich and University of Ljubljana Economics School Dean Ivo Fabins submitted papers and answered questions of Polish economists at the Warsaw meeting.

The development of Yugoslav self-management and the autonomy of Yugoslav work organizations have always been in the range of our interest, the Polish daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes in connection with the meeting and adds that the topic is particularly current now.

FRIENDLY, ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA VIEWED

LD072202 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 7 Feb 81

[By PAP commentator Andrzej Klosinski]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb (PAP)--According to the opinion of the Polish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the events which took place in Poland in the second half of 1980 had no negative influence on the state of bilateral Polish-Yugoslav relations.

In trade exchange the Polish side is unable to meet its obligations with regard to deliveries of coal, certain raw materials and manufactures. The Yugoslavs have shown understanding in many such instances. In spite of her own difficulties, Yugoslavia submitted two offers of assistance, which are now being studied by the Polish side.

Since there is at present a favourable climate for an all-round development of Polish-Yugoslav relations, the chance will certainly not be overlooked.

Relations between the two countries are characterized by the spirit of traditional friendship and cooperation.

Last year one such manifestation of the friendly relations was the participation of the Polish party-government delegation headed by the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and the minister of national defense in the funeral of Marshal Tito. During talks held by the Polish delegation, the two sides assured each other that bilateral relations were to be further developed in all fields.

Cooperation between the two states was realized mainly through such visits as a three-day official friendly visit paid to Poland by the federal secretary for foreign affairs, a visit of the Polish Sejm delegation in Yugoslavia, apart from contact maintained at the ministerial level. During talks held in Warsaw, the foreign ministers of the two countries stated with satisfaction that the mutually advantageous cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia in the political, economic, scientific, cultural, educational and other spheres was favourably developing on the basis of equality, sovereignty, mutual understanding and respect for the specificity of the two countries' internal development and international position.

Relations between the parties are good. A delegation of the Yugoslav Communists' League participated in the 8th PUWP Congress. Consultations were held on matters important for the international communist and workers' movement.

Contacts were expanded by the Polish National Unity Front and its Yugoslav counterpart, as well as the women's and trade union movements.

A valuable countribution to the two countries' cooperation was made by the Polish Army and the Yugoslav People's Army. The presence of General Jaruzelski at the funeral of Marshal Tito, and the visit paid by General Nikola Ljubicic in Poland in 1979 were significant for the deepening of mutual contacts and cooperation.

In trade exchange, deliveries based on co-production agreements accounted for almost 30 percent. The long list of co-producers is topped by the motor industry, namely the manufacture of motor cars. The prospects for further development in this field are good and cooperation in that industry will also include production of buses and lorries, Other co-production agreements and agricultural machinery and also to the electronics industry, the electro-technical, machine tools and rolling stock industry. In mining, a long-term agreement signed last year provides for co-production and mutual deliveries between the mining industries of the two countries. Prospects are good for cooperation in forestry and the building industry.

SRI LANKA FINANCE MINISTER TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU081846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Feb (AGERPRES)--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, received on February 8 Ronald de Mel, minister of finance and planning of Sri Lanka, now visiting Romania. During the interview, they approached issues of mutual interest related to the development of the economic and financial ties between the two countries.

Ceausescu Receives Finance Minister

AU091942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Feb (AGERPRES)--On Monday, February 9, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Ronald de Mel, minister of finance and planning of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance.

The guest handed over President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from President Junius Richard Jayewardene, and conveyed warm greetings to the Romanian head of state.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed in his turn friendly greetings and best wishes to the president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and to the Government of Sri Lanka.

The upward course of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Sri Lanka was highlighted during the interview, and the joint wish was expressed to further deepen and diversify bilateral cooperation. It was considered that the growing economic potential of the two countries provided conditions for the intensification and diversification of collaboration and cooperation in production and in other fields of activity.

The exchange of views on current international questions emphasized the need for more resolute action towards the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict extant in various parts of the world, towards the improvement of the world political climate.

Special stress was laid on the expansion of the two countries' collaboration and cooperation with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, taking into account the ever greater role those countries play in the consolidation of peace, international collaboration and understanding, in the achievement of disarmament, in the liquidation of underdevelopment, and the establishment of a new world economic order meant to ensure the free and independent development of each nation of the road of progress and civilization.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Talks End; Agreement Signed

AU091945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Feb (AGERPRES)--The talks conducted between the delegations led by Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance, and Ronald de Mel, minister of finance and planning of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, concluded in Bucharest on Monday, February 9.

The talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, occasioned an analysis of the current stage of the economic-financial relations between the two countries, as well as of new ways and means conducive to their expansion and diversification. In this respect, possibilities were analysed of further developing the relations of economic collaboration in industry, machine building, energy, chemistry, agriculture and in other fields of material production and it was agreed to intensify the mutually advantageous commercial exchanges between Romania and Sri Lanka. It was also agreed that actions be continued of identifying new industrial branches with broad possibilities of collaboration and cooperation according to the potential of the economies of the two countries, which will contribute to the progress and welfare of the Romanian and Sri Lankan peoples.

At the end of the talks, the two chief delegates signed the agreement between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on the reciprocal promotion and guarantee of investments.

Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received the same day Ronald de Mel, minister of finance and planning of Sri Lanka.

During the interview, questions were approached relating to the possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Sri Lanka economic collaboration and cooperation, as well as aspects of the development of goods exchanges between the two countries.

Aspects regarding the expansion of industrial and technical-scientific cooperation in various fields of machine building were discussed during the interview the guest had with Alexandru Rosu, deputy minister of machine-building industry.

AMBASSADOR CONVEYS MESSAGE TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

AU091230 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Luanda, 9 Feb (AGERPRES)--An exchange of messages between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was occasioned in Luanda by the call paid on the Angolan head of state by Ion Moraru, Romanian ambassador accredited in Angola.

During the interview the sides made a review of the bilateral collaboration, particularly in the economic field, in the light of the measures established during the 1979 Romanian-Angolan summit dialogue.

The Angolan head of party and state has reasserted the wish of his country to develop and diversify the Romanian-Angolan cooperation in all the fields, to the advantage and well-being of the two countries and peoples.

PREMIER VERDET RECEIVES BRITISH BUSINESSMEN

AU061944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Feb (AGERPRES)--On February 6 Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet was called on by Allen Greenwood, vice-chairman of "British Aerospace" and by Donald Papper, deputy chairman of "Rolls Royce", who now visit Romania.

During the interview highlighted were the relations of collaboration between the Romanian speciality industries and the two companies and tackled were problems regarding the further development of the Romanian-British collaboration in aeronautics and in other branches of the machine-building industry.

COMMENTARY NOTES TRADE DEFICIT WITH FRG

LD091228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1005 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic tomorrow begins an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany with which Yugoslavia maintains good and comprehensive bilateral relations and fosters political contacts and dialogue at all levels.

Djuranovic's forthcoming talks with Chancellor Schmidt and Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher are expected to contribute to the promotion of understanding and confidence between the two countries whose different views on certain world problems and different international positions are not an obstacle to the stability and further development of bilateral relations.

The joint interest of the Belgrade and Bonn governments lies in safeguarding peace, strengthening the world organization's role, strict respect for the UN principles and the final document of the Helsinki meeting of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, peaceful settling of crises, conflicts and misunderstandings, and in strengthening the shaken confidence and cooperation on equal terms.

Yugoslavia particularly appreciates the Bonn government's stand towards the importance and role of the policy and Movement of Non-alignment as an independent and stabilizing factor in international relations and Bonn's growing understanding of the developing countries' problems.

The forthcoming Yugoslav Federal Republic talks, to be held at the time of exceptionally deteriorated political and economic conditions in the world, the straining of relations and big power and bloc rivalry for spheres of influence, will encompass major questions of the present-day world and an exchange of views on the ways to strengthen the upset international trust and overcome the several-year-long deadlock in the process of detente, over-all East-West relations, detente, the acute disarmament problem. European security and cooperation, international economic problems and the activity of non-aligned countries will also be discussed.

Yugoslava finds satisfactory the achieved level of trade and comprehensive industrial cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the transfer of technology, joint investments, joint ventures on third markets, financial cooperation and the participation of Yugoslav enterprises (10,000 workers) in the execution of capital development projects in the F.R. of Germany.

The Federal Republic of Germany is Yugoslavia's second largest foreign trade partner (in recent years FRG has accounted for 10 to 15 percent of total Yugoslav foreign trade. FRG ranks second by the number of Yugoslavia's arrangements in the field of joint investments, second by the number of tourists and in the foreign-currency earnings obtained from international tourism. However, Yugoslav business economists assess that more can be done in all these fields. For example, for long time now Yugoslavia's high deficit in trade with the Federal Republic of Germany has been burdening the Yugoslav economy and narrowing the room [as received] of long-term programmes and arrangements.

It is untenable for the Yugoslav side that its exports should cover only 31 percent of its imports. The Federal Republic of Germany accounts for one-fourth of Yugoslavia's overall deficit in its trade with the world and for over one-half of the deficit Yugoslavia has incurred in commodity exchange with all the members of the European communities.

This state of affairs somewhat improved last year and can be alleviated in the coming years only by higher exports and by way of increasing Yugoslavia's participation in industrial cooperation, joint appearances in third markets, and higher investments from partners in the Federal Republic in the Yugoslav economy.

Yugoslavia also has a positive view on the understanding the Chancellor Schmidt government manifests of the implementation of the program of stabilization and of widened economic, cultural and other cooperation between Yugoslavia's republics and provinces and the Federal Republic of Germany's lands.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK PARTY DELEGATION

Meeting With Dragosavac

AU061415 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Yesterday Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks with a delegation of the Greek Communist Party (Interior) headed by Kharalambos Dhrakopoulos, secretary general of the party.

Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Petar Boskovic, group head in the sector for international cooperation of the LCY, on the Yugoslav side, and Kharalambos (Theodoridis), member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (Interior), and (Papayanopoulos), member of the Central Committee of the party, on the Greek side, also participated in the talks.

Departure Reported

LD072306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2204 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Greece (of the Interior) headed by Secretary General Kharalambos Dhrakopoulous today left for Greece after a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation by Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The delegation conducted talks in the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and visited the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina where it became acquainted with the socioeconomic development and the activities of the League of Communists in this Yugoslav constituent republic.

ITALIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD071026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG)--The 11th session of the mixed Yugoslav-Italian committee ended here today with the signing of a protocol on Yugoslav-Italian cooperation in economy, industry and technology. This protocol was signed by the committee cochairmen, member of the Yugoslav Government Ante Zelic and Italian Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca.

Yugoslav Federal Premier Veselin Djuranovic received Minister Manca here today. It was emphasized on that occasion that the spirit of understanding and mutual appreciation with which relations between Yugoslavia and Italy are imbued [words indistinct] positive element of stability in the [word indistinct] of the Mediterranean and Europe.

BELORUSSIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD080106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions which, led by Nickolay Nikiforovich Polozov, chairman of the trade unions and member of the Presidium of the AUCCTU, has been staying in Yugoslavia as guests of the Council of the Federation of Serbian Trade Unions, ended its visit today.

During the 4 days they stayed in Yugoslavia, the guests from Belorussia had talks with Stanimir Ivanovic, president of the Council of the Federation of Serbian Trade Unions, and with Presidium members, on matters of mutual interest. The delegation was also received by Spiro Galovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, and during their visit to Kragujevac, Titovo Uzice, Gornji Milanovac, Krusevac and Trstenik the guests had an opportunity to tour several work collectives and to talk to the workers.

Polozov and members of the delegation were also received by Miran Potrc, president of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. During their meeting they discussed international relations and their promotion and some questions of current developments in the international trade union movement.

SALVADORAN DELEGATION TALKS WITH SAWPY OFFICIAL

AU092124 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the El Salvador Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDP) and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) is currently paying a brief visit to our country. (Fabio Castilli) and (Jose Rodriguez), members of the Political Diplomatic Commission of the El Salvador Democratic Revolutionary Front, are members of the delegation.

Yesterday the guests from El Salvador held talks at the SAWPY Federal Conference with Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and president of the section for foreign political affairs and international relations. During the talks the Salvadoran guests spoke about the current situation in El Salvador and the struggle of the Salvadoran people for democratic changes in the country. They expressed their gratitude for the Yugoslav peoples' support to the struggle of the Salvadoran people and especially for the principled stand of the Yugoslav peoples against any foreign intervention or interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

TRADE, COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH SRI LANKA SIGNED

LD071020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1949 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka have come out in favor of a stepped-up development of their trade and higher forms of cooperation, particularly in the fields of industry, traffic, tourism and banking, it was pointed out today in the protocol on the 2d session of the two countries mixed committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

This protocol was signed here this evening by Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, for Yugoslavia and Ron de Mel, finance minister, for Sri Lanka.

AL-WAZIR, PLO DELEGATION SEPART 6 FEB

LD070027 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG)--A PLO delegation, headed by PLO Executive Committee member and Deputy Supreme Commander Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] left Belgrade today. The PLO delegation was in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Socialist Alliance, Yugoslavia's largest socio-political organization.

The Yugoslav-Palestinian talks covered ways for the solution of the Palestinain question as the central problem in the Mideastern crisis.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PDRY

LD071042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG)--The protocol on the talks held here between government delegations of Yugoslav and the DPR of Yemen on economic cooperation between the two countries was signed today.

During the talks, the two countries' interest in comprehensively promoting their economic cooperation was stressed. It was mutually assessed that Yugoslav work organizations can export to the DPR of Yemen various mechanical engineering industry products, consumer goods, food and textile products and import cotton, leather, coffee, fish flour and fish. The DPR of Yemen is interested also in the participation of Yugoslav work organizations in various economic development projects in Yemen, primarily in oil prospecting and the construction of department stores, silos and cold-storage facilities.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD071138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1841 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG)--According to a statement by the Federal Information Secretariat, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] discussed at its session today, with Veselin Djuranovic in the chair, the most topical problems of economic trends at the beginning of 1981, and in particular the trends in the sphere of prices, with the aim of assessing these trends and of taking appropriate measures. At the end of January, the FEC carried out a (?discussion) with the executive councils of the republics and autonomous provinces and in so doing it also had in mind the assessments of the council and of the federal community on the questions of prices.

The FEC noted that the situation in the sphere of prices was exceptionally complex and unfavorable at the beginning of 1981. What testifies to this among other things is also the fact that in January the production prices of industrial products increased by 9 percent, retail prices by 8.4 percent and the costs of living by 7.5 percent. This has led to a further increase in the rate of inflation in the country.

The council also assessed that, irrespective of objective circumstances and reasons which, to a certain extent, exerted an influence on the price increases, there was no economic basis for such a high price increase and such trends at the beginning of the year. Such trends, in the council's assessment, deviate fundamentally from the policy of the socioeconomic development laid down by the 1981 resolution and by agreements on the foundations of Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1981-85 period.

In this connection the FEC notes that such tendencies in the price increases have manifold negative socioeconomic consequences: They threaten the standard of living of the working people and citizens, they exert a negative influence on the relations in distribution--in particular in the valuation of personal incomes in relation to the results of work--and they do not encourage the economy to export more. This endangers the defined exports policy, pressure is being exerted on the devaluation of the dinar, the fundamental elements of rational and efficient economic activity are being called into question and thus also the interest in increasing production and in raising income on the basis of results of work and productivity is being reduced.

The FEC recalls that the basic causes for such price trends were also pointed out at the time the development resolution for this year and the agreements and the preparation of the draft plan and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on ideopolitical issues of the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia in the 1981-85 period were adopted.

Assessing these trends at the beginning of the year, the FEC also pointed out that the consequences of the already implemented price increase would inevitably show themselves to a certain extent in the forthcoming months. In this connection, the council assessed that such a situation in the price field represented a threat to the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization because it devalued the presently achieved positive results in the implementation of this policy and represented the strongest hotbed of instability in economic trends.

According to the council, therefore, the struggle against such price rises and the mastering of factors which encourage inflation represent the most important question of direct social action at this moment.

The basic condition for success of this social action is maximum preparedness of all self-managing organizations and communities, sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations, energetically and efficaciously to strive for the implementation of the stabilization policy and to strengthen their own responsibility for making decisions on prices. The way to solve the problem on the economic situation and of development must not be sought, above all, in increased prices but in daily consistent struggle for higher productivity. Better use of capacities, lower production costs and the use of internal reserves. The practice of so-called self-managing agreements which, apart from prices, also seek resources for the solution of various forms of investment and non-economic expenditure is not permissible. The demand for and announcement of new price increases confirm this statement and essentially affect the entire chain of production prices and costs.

During the period of transition to the implementation of the new law on prices, certain negative tendencies in the formation of prices also appeared which were in fact a form of monopolist behavior in the formation of prices.

Certain institutional and organizational gaps in the implementation of the new system, which exist at the moment and which are also the consequence of insufficient and late preparations for the implementation of the law, also cannot represent a justification for such decisions in the price field because the price policy determined by the resolution obliges all factors to carry it out consistently.

The FEC states that there exist sociopolitical conditions to check such trends in the price field by intensified organized and efficacious action of all sociopolitical factors and by the activity of all organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical communities and their organs and gradually to establish more stable economic conditions which will make possible more moderate price rises.

The FEC considers that the problems which have appeared in the price field and which are also connected with the situation concerning market supplies, must above all be solved by economic measures. To this end priority must above all be given to the programs of increased production of consumer goods in short supply and of food products and other products of which there is a shortage on the market.

The FEC especially emphasizes the exceptionally responsible task as regards spring sowing when maximum efforts must be made to carry out the program of spring sowing in full and thus make up for what was not sown in the fall. The need for importing certain goods for the purpose of economic interventions on the market will be studied in keeping with the determined policy.

It is necessary to speed up much more the creation of material reserves at all levels and to solve the problem of their financing by efficacious measures.

In certain cases it is necessary to intervene in the organized market with the reserves of goods in good time and to ensure an organized conscious influence of society on the movement of market prices. The need for importing certain goods for the purpose of economic interventions on the market will be studied in keeping with established needs.

The stabilization policy contained in the resolution of the SFRY Assembly for 1981 and in the platform adopted by the LCY Central Committee must represent the basic starting point for all concrete decisions as regards economic measures, economic policy and practical conduct, and thus also as regards the price policy.

The FEC especially emphasizes that with the new law on prices coming into effect we are in a new situation which is reflected in the fact that the responsibility for the implementation of the price policy and for price decisions has been taken over by a very wide range of self-managing social subjects, organizations of associated labor, other self-managing organizations and communities, chambers of economy and other general associations of the community for price affairs, as well as competent organs in the republics, provinces and municipalities. The new situation requires much wider social action and greater organization of activities to implement the law on prices and the price policy.

The FEC, in cooperation with the executive councils of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and the community for price affairs will strive for an early adoption of the agreement on the implementation of the price policy, on which intense work is already being carried out.

At the same time, the FEC emphasizes the need for all participants in decision-making as regards the formation of prices to refrain from adopting decisions on price increases until the agreement on the implementation of the price policy in 1981 is adopted.

It is necessary to speed up the activity of the organization of associated labor as regards the conclusion of self-managing agreements and social agreements on prices, coupled with respect for the criteria on the formation of prices.

The FEC considers that it is necessary to develop within the framework of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and general associations a well organized which will help in basing the self-managing agreements and social agreements on prices within the framework of associated labor on criteria stipulated by the law on prices.

On the other hand, it is necessary to ensure by corresponding measures that the prices of products and services, which will be formed on the basis of self-managing agreements and social agreements, are changed exclusively in keeping with the strict application of all criteria stipulated in the law on prices.

The council especially insists on an early adoption--within the framework of the federal community for prices and with full involvement of the republican and provincial communities--of the directive for the application of criteria and the law.

The FEC emphasizes that competent organs of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces should urgently undertake all necessary measures to constitute the communities for price affairs in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces where this has not yet been done, and to adopt the necessary provisions and general acts.

The FEC demands that all communities for price affairs, proceedings from the criteria stipulated in the law and from the agreed policy in the resolution, reexamine the decisions on major price increases which have been adopted since the beginning of the year and, should they establish that they are not in keeping with the basic decisions of the agreed policy, undertake corresponding measures for their coordination.

It is necessary that all participants in agreement-making concerning the adoption of decisions on the formation of prices strictly takes into account, in keeping with the law on prices, the influence of this on the cost of living of people and citizens and undertake measures for the protection of the standard of living.

The FEC considers its duty that the fiscal policy in the forthcoming period should not fuel inflation further and draws the attention of all users of budget resources of the federation to remain firmly within the framework of resources fixed by the budget in 1981.

The FEC points out that the problems of the development of energy industry, increase in food production, and so forth, must not be resolved in a way in which funds will be sought exclusively through price increases. The council believes that the aim should be development programs for several years, pooling of labor and resources, strengthening one's own accumulation, reduction in the share of various aspects of consumption, income, and so forth.

In the same vein, it should be borne in mind to ensure a gradual transition to economical rents in line with the laid down price policy, and costs of living should be taken into account.

In line with the already adopted orientations regarding the policy of supplies, the FEC will, in the immediate future and in cooperation with the executive councils of the republics and provinces, try to resolve, through efficient measures, the problems which we face now in this sphere or which we will face in the immediate future.

The FEC believes that all sociopolitical communities should examine as soon as possible all the problems of implementing the law on prices and the policy of price formation, in line with the powers which these sociopolitical communities have in the municipality, republic and autonomous province.

It is necessary to ensure a far greater coordination of action in implementing the law on prices, in implementing the price policy in the entire country, from the organization of associated labor to the federation. All exponents vested with powers in this sphere are duty bound to respect strictly the adopted policy.

A special report together with proposed measures will be compiled by council on all the problems connected with the implementation of the law on prices and on the formation and policy of prices and on the implementation of the price policy this year and submitted to the SFRY Assembly by the end of the first quarter.

The FEC has charged all federal organs to propose by the end of February measures within the jurisdiction of the federation for the efficient implementation of the anti-inflationary policy defined by the resolution, agreements and draft social plan.

The FEC will regularly monitor the situation in this sphere, and in line with the trends on the market and the assessment of the social needs, take and propose relevant measures in line with the powers laid down by the constitution and the law with the aim of having the economic stabilization policy consistently implemented.

MOJSOV CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

LD052244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG)--In Belgrade today, under the chairmanship of Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, a conference was held on the content and method of the LCY's further ideological struggle on the basis of the experiences hitherto, and the contemporary needs of our society. This was a broad exchange of opinions on this very important activity on the part of the League of Communists, and the beginning of a broader and more intensive debate on the entirety of ideological problems, within the framework of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. Particular stress was laid on a determined orientation toward creating conditions which will facilitate yet wider-ranging social criticism, and the opening up of a continual, open, democratic dialogue on topical problems of the development of society and of LCY policy.

Taking part in the work of this large gathering were the editors of journals of a socio-political orientation, a large number of secretaries of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the chairmen of commissions for ideological work in the republics and provinces.

Opening the debate, Lazar Mojsov recalled similar discussions held recently in the League of Communists, the need for continual ideological and political struggle, and also the growth of social criticism, particularly because of the situation and the difficulties of an economic nature, but he mentioned also the phenomenon of criticism by opposition elements, whose aim is to dispute all that we have hitherto achieved.

The opening speech at this important meeting was delivered by Jilojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"Although we lack a more detailed analysis of the various tendencies in the existing social criticism, in which grave shortcomings can be seen," Drulovic stressed, "and although we need a further, principled elaboration of the role of social criticism in conditions of pluralism of self-managing interests, the basic spirit of our social criticism is progressive, socialist, aimed at changing and advancing our social situation, correcting deformities and weaknesses, conscious of the great responsibility it bears for our further socialist development in the new historical circumstances."

As far as opposition phenomena are concerned, Drulovic said that these vary in regard to the way they manifest themselves, in their intensity and in their political tendency. Differing too are the political intentions of individuals who by concurrence of circumstance have found themselves focused around individual initiatives. A large number of signatories to individual actions did not have the intention of damaging their country, of inflicting upon it political harm and discredit. However, such initiatives have, objectively, a negative and oppositional political meaning.

Drulovic then said that the most highly respected Western press has written objectively and in a well-intentioned fashion about our country in the recent period, about economic stabilization and about "the political stability of collective leadership." However, a new form of activity directed against Yugoslavia has begun to emanate from certain centers in the West--books, interviews, "open letters," which are hostile and generally of a negative intonation against our country, are published and republished, disseminated and advertised.

Although these phenomena, Drulovic added, have been more organized and those responsible have been more aggressive recently, one should not attribute to them an importance which they do not merit, nor should one underestimate them.

Drulovic recalled the fact that almost every ideological and political attack on the Yugoslav revolution--and these attacks still continue--has begun by belittling our revolution and in particular the paths and methods of its socialist self-managing development, with the aim of reducing the respect we enjoy in the world and in the international workers movement, and of diminishing our belief, and weakening the self-confidence of working people. Every honest Yugoslav knows today that had we turned our backs upon our past, upon Tito's time or his cause, upon self-management, national equality and independence, then we would have been turning our backs upon our future.

"In today's altered historical circumstances, we must confirm with new results the value of our self-managing socialist society," Drulovic went on. "We do not believe in some sort of triumph of principles in themselves. The typical faults of much socialist tradition were: an automatic belief in the value of the principles of socialism in themselves, and also a firm belief in the automatic, inevitable defeat of capitalism.

"Only through realistic social and human values can socialism measure its strength and successfully face capitalist civilization in the second half of the 20th century."

Drulovic also noted that the prejudice exists that everyone in our country is for socialism, that all wish to live precisely in such a society, and that all around us wish to go their own way. Our policy, he added, does not "invent" enemies in order to stifle freedom and maintain a monopoly in opinion, as some say. As usual, in science, in ideology, in culture, many topics turn on the class question and this should not be concealed.

Speaking about the preparations for today's conference, Drulovic said that in particular attention is drawn to the opinions that many editorial boards were formed as enclosed and biased environments, without attempting to expand the circle of their colleagues among young people. Criticisms have been expressed that self-management in journals is somewhat weak, and that there is introversion, regional, provincial, republican, linguistic, national introversion which hampers the ideopolitical struggle over a broader area.

It is not a matter of disputed texts being published on the pages of our journals, Milojko Drulovic went on to say. The bad thing is that we do not confront such points, that there are not critical, theoretical debates, about topical, cultural, political and scientific problems. More important than that is that we should open up through debate new dimensions and views upon complex social problems.

Drulovic then pointed to the rich range of experience, the common scope of thought and criticism, in which alone we may realize that which we have mapped out in the program of the League of Communists. It is necessary to respect the diversity of conditions and situations, he added. But one feels the need for some form of greater ideological community, in the sense of greater mobility, commitment and cooperation. Usually we say: The frameworks have been given, we have the system, we have the congress and plenum resolutions, the line is clear, now it is a matter only of conduct. Consciousness, however, does not operate mechanically, that conduct must be built up just as the elaboration and explanation of the course must be continually carried on. There is a need for greater tolerance of possible mistakes and omissions committed by dedicated young creators, and of creators in general, Drulovic emphasized.

Drulovic went on to say that the economic difficulties which we face can only be one more reason for us not to circumvent such an important analysis of the ideological problems in our society. Our society has an abundance of practical tasks in the economic and other spheres, but alongside of this it is necessary to wage the struggle for the conscience of society.

The League of Communists constantly feels the need to deepen and to extend the borders of freedom of scientific, theoretical, artistic and general cultural creativity. But it is also a fact that considerable heights of creative freedoms have been achieved. Our creativity is not characterized by uniformity and grayness, schematism and dogmatism.

It is quite natural and fruitful for our social atmosphere that in this environment there should be scope for differing progressive and democratic conceptions. Particularly close to our heart, of course, is the creative development of Marxist thought and knowledge, undogmatic broadening of the socialist consciousness and of Marxist views. Experience shows that one condition for this is the confrontation of differing opinions between Marxists themselves.

Drulovic went on to stress that the League of Communists must foster debates and the freedom of personal judgment. Members of the league, of course, are bound by the program and the conclusions which are adopted. Democratic debate in the process of working out viewpoints will increase the quality of party commitment. Participation in the policy formulation process must be the privilege not of communists alone but also of other citizens.

Going forward to the 12th congress, Drulovic then said, we must initiate numerous debates and numerous actions to work out our orientations. This will enrich our internal life and the consciousness of members of the League of Communists. Not only members of the league but also other citizens should take part in these researches and searches.

Over a long historical period and today in particular, the great majority of the intelligentsia and cultural creators as a whole occupy socialist positions, stressed Drulovic, hence the necessity for a broad platform and for democratic methods. The causes of polarization and antagonism toward society differ with practically every individual, and it is necessary to pay close attention to each specific case.

In the future our path will lead increasingly farther away from the Stalinist and capitalist models. This prompts us to even greater political and theoretical independence. Socialism as a whole can never be in a state of static equilibrium, but contains numerous contradictions and conflict situations, and so it must be with us. Therefore we must not seek the causes for our political and ideological confrontations primarily in foreign factors and influences. Our strength and our progress will depend upon the collective intellectual effort of our league, upon the openness of our struggle and confrontation.

The historic situation in Yugoslavia today is a new one. There is no Tito, nor Kardelj, the great creators and authorities. But all the rest has remained: the working class with its great revolutionary experience, our independent international position, the independent path of democratic development, the revolutionary organizations with a great tradition and the achievements in economic developments, said Milojko Drulovic.

The rightwing and self-styled leftwing began their offensive as early as last autumn, by releasing texts which, in my view, are an open program of counterrevolution, said Fuad Muhic. Up to now we have done little, although there have been a few journalistic commentaries, which are frequently interpreted by the public as the official viewpoint. In our periodicals one rarely finds criticism of all these tendencies. A certain "viewpoint of waiting" has been established, as though we must not criticize yet, or, worse still, we must not give exaggerated publicity to those who do not deserve it. Our periodicals and revues thus are generally silent on many things or do not give them suitable treatment.

We have a certain level of intelligentsia, Fuad Muhic said, which today maintains a calculated silence, waiting for events to develop perhaps in the near future. This is the layer of intelligentsia which has always adopted ambiguous viewpoints so as to be able to call on one side as well as another when events develop.

Muhic is of the view that within the party there is no critical exchange of views. Numerous issues have piled up and we do not touch them--questions on the nature of democratic centralism, for example, as it was, with very little reference to tendencies toward party federalism.

Referring to attempts to opposition elements to give their own reply to our difficulties, and to our failure to reply to certain questions which are the cause and consequence of these difficulties, Aleksandar Grlickov pointed out the need to open up a wide-ranging dialogue in the League of Communists, calling for a dialogue of the whole movement, not only of some privileged elite. In this way, Grlickov emphasized, the movement will constantly lead its ideas closer to truth, master real life and search for real, specific solutions which life constantly poses and corrects.

According to Grlickov, the breadth of social criticism and the dialogue between the League of Communists and other socialist forces must be on an equal basis, on the basis of general broad tolerance and respect for interests and views, for it is a question of a pluralism of interests and their coordination, and the insufficient use of this, particularly in the Socialist Alliance. Grlickov emphasized that there is no risk in such a dialogue or distortion of our general political line.

Grlickov went on to discuss the dialogue between all socialist forces and their opponents, adding first that there is no society which has no opponents, nor will there be as long as various interests exist and until we arrive at communism. These opponents are of varying orientations and each has his own strategy. They need to be identified and their strategies need to be advanced upon, for there is no global strategy toward all opponents.

The strength of opponents in the struggle with us, Grlickov went on, will be realistically measured when we enter into the struggle, when we open up a dialogue in the League of Communists, as well as a dialogue between the League of Communists and other socialist forces, and when we occupy the main political arena.

Referring to the so-called taboo subjects, Grlickov said that the LCY has never closed subjects, but that there has been and will be the political opportunity, for we need always to bear in mind the relationship between political and class forces. As regards criticism of our system, Grlickov believes that an ideological confusion exists here. In our country, Grlickov emphasized, the system is the constitutional order of self-management and associated labor. Everything else must be subjected to criticism, and the test of life, including the Law on Associated Labor.

We need to translate the revitalization of the League of Communists' program into practical language, Grlickov said. This means drawing subjects from real life and searching for the truth of that life. We must interpret social criticism as the offer of a solution. For unless we view it in this way, we shall have to look for someone who can look for solutions. I therefore advocate, Grlickov concluded, that we make this dialectic a united one.

'REDUCTION' OF ARABLE LAND IN MACEDONIA REPORTED

AU061452 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Feb 81 p 8

[M. Krstic report: "'Dead' Capital"]

[Text] Skopje, 4 Feb--According to the Skopje Institute for Agricultural Economics and Organization, the arable land acreage has been reduced by more than 60,000 hectares in Macedonia in the last two decades. The institute estimates that, if the process of reducing arable land acreage continues at the present rate, Macedonian agriculture will virtually lose another 125,000 hectares of arable land by the year 2000.

The largest part of the lost agricultural land so far has been "devoured" by urbanization because it is the new village and town settlements, factories, roads or weekend house settlements that have usually been built on fertile land. This practice is still continuing.

Judging by all available evidence, the "shedding" of arable land is not only a Macedonian problem even though, at least in the recent period, the reduction of arable land acreage in Macedonia has been more rapid than in other parts of the country. Naturally, that has happened mainly as a result of an excessively high rate of migration from villages to cities. However, what is involved in this connection is not only a reduction of the arable land acreage. According to available data, only 75 percent of the registered total of 552,000 hectares of arable land in Macedonia is now cultivated.

Although an analysis of all details would show that about 90,000 hectares of the total of 145,000 hectares of arable land that are annually left uncultivated in this republic are in highland regions and predominantly in private possession, the fact is that more than 36,000 hectares of that land are located in lowlands and are in possession of combines and cooperatives. Even though it is claimed by some that this is a question of numerous separate small fields that have not been cultivated for years, it is difficult to avoid the impression that very little has been done to activate this "dead" capital. And that does not apply to the private sector alone.

By associating their labor and pooling their resources with the individual agricultural producers, it is true that some agricultural combines, such as the Stip Crvena Zvezda one, have started a process of organizing the abandoned arable land into large acreage tracts and bringing it back under cultivation. Nevertheless, judging by the processes currently under way, these undertakings are rather isolated and lack sufficient support, for, if we have designated the cultivation of all abandoned and uncultivated arable land as a primary economic and political task, then it is certain that these individual and isolated efforts cannot produce real results if they are not "accompanied" by an appropriate credit and tax policy. However, as regards a better utilization of the available land for food production, first of all no efforts must be spared to put an end to the practice of using fertile fields for nonagricultural purposes. This is in fact a start must be made....

UNJUSTIFIED PRICE INCREASES, SHORTAGES CRITICIZED

LD071552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Titograd, 7 Feb (TANJUG)--The unexpectedly high price increases at the beginning of this year have considerably undermined the efforts and effect of measures to implement the policy of economic stabilization. The price increases have noticeably endangered the standard of living of the working people and citizens.

It is not, therefore, strange that the present high cost of living in Montenegro is causing anxiety among the working people and citizens who express concern and discontent because of frequently unjustified price rises. The situation is particularly complex as almost 50,000 workers in this republic, that is one-third of all employed, earns less than 5,000 dinars a month.

The working people and citizens of Montenegro accept the price rises as an economic necessity where there is economic justification (gasoline, coffee and other goods in short supply), but they are concerned about almost daily increases in the prices of food and consumer goods produced at home which are not always justified or supported by facts.

The conduct of many organizations of associated labor which try to cover numerous subjective shortcomings and poor organization in production by rapid increases in prices which are often above the world level is unacceptable. This conclusion can be made by simple comparison between this year's and last year's prices. Car spare parts, for instance, cost in almost all Titograd shops up to 300 percent more.

A shortage of individual food products and consumer goods is again being felt. Thus, for several days now it has been difficult to find sugar in many Montenegro towns because there is a rumor that its price will go up from 19 to 50 dinars per kilogram! Individuals who have better links with shopkeepers are buying anything up to half a ton of sugar or more, packed in sacks, while consumers whose normal needs do not exceed a few kilograms per month cannot obtain this important article.

It is expected that the latest proposals by the Federal Executive Council will encourage all self-managing and political factors in the republic to take joint action to stop these trends in the price field and to prevent an artificial shortage of the basic food products and consumer goods.

SHIPBUILDERS URGED TO PRODUCE FOR DOMESTIC MARKET

AU081945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Summary] In 1980 the Yugoslav merchant fleet earned a net income of $400 million in foreign exchange whereas its gross income amounted to $800 million. It operated without losses but was nevertheless unable to allot any significant funds for expanded reproduction. The question is whether the merchant fleet can win more favorable treatment to increase its reproduction capability and further enhance the importance of its earnings for the country's balance of payments. Aleksandar Vlajkovic comments:

The Yugoslav merchant fleet now has 339 oceangoing ships with a total carrying capacity of about 3.7 million tons, ranking 25th in world shipping tonnage. However, in 1980 the Yugoslav merchant fleet carried barely one-third of Yugoslavia's export cargo and less than one-third of the country's import cargo. The reason for this state of affairs is the fact that the Yugoslav shipbuilding industry has not built ships for the country's own needs. The average service age of the fleet's ships is 12 years and nearly one-half of its ships have been in service for 15 or more years. Many of the ships will have to be taken out of service in the near future.

The question then is how to ensure that the fleet will obtain the required number of new ships. Yugoslav shipbuilders offer ships to Yugoslav shipping enterprises at prices that are 50 percent above recognized world prices, whereas at the same time we recognize world prices for foreign shippers and offer them more favorable credit arrangements. Yugoslav banks lack the necessary funds to finance the construction of new ships in Yugoslav shipyards for the Yugoslav merchant fleet. Therefore, what is needed is closer cooperation between shipbuilders and ship users. Nearly 170 ships of the fleet will have to be taken out of service in the current 5-year period and at the same time the fleet plans to buy 125 new and used ships. It is hard to understand why Yugoslavia should import ships when it can build them at home.

An accord on association between shipping organizations, shipyards, banks and export organizations would certainly go a long way to solve these problems.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP VIEWS RELIGIOUS WORK

AU092137 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 81 p 3

[F. Nikocevic report]

[Summary] Sarajevo, 5 Feb--At its session today the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference's Coordinating Committee for Religious Affairs and Activities of Religious Communities adopted a report on the consultative meetings in the SAWP intercommunal conferences that discussed certain problems concerning relations with the religious communities. Representatives of the religious associations active in Bosnia-Hercegovina participated in the work of the coordination committee.

According to the report adopted by the committee, relations with the religious communities on the whole are good and all problems concerning these relations have been increasingly successfully solved, thanks to consistent implementation of society's policy in this sphere. The meetings in the intercommunal conferences provided an opportunity to discuss the problems connected with the construction of religious buildings and certain aspects of activities of religious communities expressed through the religious press and the organizing religious instruction. They also considered various "forms of politicization of certain religious meetings and events" as well as the occurrences of a "sectarian attitude toward the demands of religious communities even though the demands were made in accord with positive legal regulations."

The report expresses the view that the problems of construction of religious buildings must be solved on the basis of the economic stabilization policy and that costly monumental structures should not be allowed. It also notes that "certain religious events and meetings are increasingly losing their religious substance and are assuming the character of "popular rallies." The organization of certain religious manifestations including activities of a non-religious nature (such as cultural-artistic, sports and other activities) that are designed to influence the younger generation, also are not in accord with laws. Thus, in addition to the traditional forms of religious instructions, such other forms as quizzes, public tests and examinations, religious knowledge of Olympiads and the like have been used in the recent period."

BRIEFS

DEPUTY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR--At its session on 3 February the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces adopted the proposal to appoint Milan Simicevic, Belgrade district public prosecutor, as deputy federal public prosecutor. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 81 p 5 AU]

WAR CRIMINAL TRIAL--Hasim Suljic, age 57 years, born in Mrazovac village near Bosanska Krupa, will be tried by the criminal council of the Bihac District Court in the near future. He has been charged with "war crimes against the civilian population." According to the indictment, Suljic "participated, together with a large group of Ustashis, in killing women and children at a place called Rastovaca on 22 August 1941." Subsequently to that crime, he joined the German Blue Division and was taken prisoner in Rijeka during the final battles for Yugoslavia's liberation. After World War II, he served a regular military service term in the Yugoslav People's Army. Later he succeeded in obtaining temporary work in the FRG where he spent 15 years. His wartime activities were discovered thanks to his request in the FRG for recognition of his status as a veteran of the Blue Division. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 81 p 12 AU]